HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVII, No. 48 Copyright 1967 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC. December 2, 1967

35¢

Will U.S. Have to Devalue Dollar?

Great Britain's devaluation came after years of Socialist experimentation

From the Chicago *Tribune*

For the second time in 18 years, a British Labor government has devalued the pound, this time from $2.80 to $2.40. Prime Minister Wilson's announcement was a medley of regret, explanations, alibis and hope which he might have summed up in these words: "The pound is dead! Long live the pound!"

The $2.80 pound was, indeed, very sick. To some extent it was the victim of circumstances beyond the control of any British government: the loss of the empire, changing trade patterns, the requirements of the Cold War, and, more immediately, the closing of the Suez Canal. But it takes more than this to explain why the pound should die only when being tended by Labor governments. When Britain went off the gold standard in 1931, it was under another Labor government.

The pound was the victim of years of Socialistic experimentation—harmful fiscal policies, attempts at nationalization of industry, administrative inefficiency, a "handout" psychology, high taxes, lagging production, and an understandable lassitude on the part of private management.

Labor unions, misled into expecting more from a Labor government than it could deliver, have indulged in a series of crippling strikes. Labor's unrealistic foreign policies have led Britain into a costly and futile economic war against Rhodesia.

As long as these circumstances exist, the long-range outlook for the new pound is not much better than it was for the old one. And it is ironically significant that, having given up the fight and devalued the pound, Mr. Wilson imposed a harsher array of austerity measures than he ever did in his efforts to save the old pound: an 8 per cent bank rate, the highest in more than a half century; still higher corporate taxes; a warning against increases in wages, prices and dividends; sharp cuts in spending; and restrictions on the purchase of automobiles.

Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler (left) seems pensive. He should be—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's devaluation of the pound sterling is bound to have dangerous economic after effects. At right, a haggard Wilson goes on television to give the British people the bad news.

Without these measures, Britain could not have expected much help from abroad; with them, it stands to receive a multi-national loan of $1.6 billion and a new infusion from the International Monetary Fund.

The next few weeks will be critical ones. Since devaluation is intended chiefly to increase exports and reduce imports, several countries which are heavily dependent on sales to Britain, or which compete with Britain in exports, have already devalued their own money in self-defense. So have a few countries whose monetary reserves consist largely of pounds.

The more devaluation spreads, the less Britain will gain from it and the more speculation there will be against the new pound—not to mention the dollar, which suffers from many of the same problems and is now under a special strain. The Federal Reserve Board has already raised the discount rate to discourage the outflow of dollars.

In short, the benefits of devaluation are likely to be temporary at best. Few Englishmen believe Mr. Wilson's assurance that devaluation will enable them "to break out from the strait jacket which has constricted us." Opponents in Parliament shouted down Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan when he predicted that devaluation would bring improvements "next spring."

Nor is President Johnson going to prevent a run on the dollar simply by "reaffirming unequivocally" that the dollar is not going to be devalued. What are Mr. Johnson's assurances worth? Our government, like Britain's, suffers from a loss of confidence.

Britain's latest devaluation, like that of 1940, was preceded by assurances by both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan that no such thing was being contemplated. True, a government which is contemplating devaluation can hardly afford to admit it, but the experience nonetheless reinforces the impression that deception has become a fixed principle of government. Indeed, devaluation itself is a form of dishonesty.

The bankers and traders and speculators who can do so much to make or break a currency are not looking for words; they are looking for deeds and statistics. Whether the world is to be plunged into a maelstrom of devaluation, counter-devaluation and chaos depends on what Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnson do to bring their books into balance. Both of them had better keep the fact in mind.

NEWSPAPER

Goldwater on George Wallace

Page 11

What's Become of 'Great Society'?

Page 12

Huks Again Menace Philippines

Page 13

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944
Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)
James L. Wick (1897-1964)
Milton I. Wick, Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

Editor—Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor—Allan H. Ryskind
Managing Editor—Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor—Gary W. Russell
Editorial Researcher—Dawne Cina
Editorial Production—Ricky J. Lloyd
Contributing Editors—Terry Catchpole
Phillip Abbott Luce
Frederic Nelson
Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J

★ ★ ★ ★

Publisher—Robert D. Kephart
Promotion Consultant—Patrick J. Gorman
Manager-Subscriber Services—Helen Souder
Art Director—Jack Stricker
Shipping Manager—Ray McMurray

Address all subscription inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 422 First Street, S. E., Washington, D.C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any five years $100.00.
1966 in 1 Volume — 1962 in 2 Volumes
1965 in 1 Volume — 1961 in 2 Volumes
1963 in 3 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50** (see coupon below).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendation and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander	Barry Goldwater	James J. Kilpatrick	Raymond Moley	Donald J. Rogers
Allen-Scott Report	Paul Harvey	Russell Kirk	Edgar A. Mowrer	*Morrie Ryskind*
John Chamberlain	Henry Hazlitt	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Dr. Max Rafferty	Henry J. Taylor
Ralph de Toledano	Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Thomas A. Lane	William Rentschler	George Todt
Willard Edwards	Howard Kershner	Victor Lasky	Victor Riesel	Walter Trohan
Lawrence Fertig				Alice Widener

CONTENTS

Politics '68.....5
Why Can't the U.S. Enforce Its Laws?—By John Chamberlain.....6
The One Foreign Aid Program That Aided the U.S. Taxpayer—By Paul Harvey.....6
Oswald's "Last Letter" Still Puzzles FBI—From the Allen-Scott Report.....7
Battle at Dak To Consumes U.S. Strength—By Gen. Thomas A. Lane.....8
Issue of War's Legality Will Have to Be Faced—By James Jackson Kilpatrick.....8
No Time for Obstructionism—By Holmes Alexander.....9
How One Man Makes Communists See the Light—By Nino Lo Bello.....9
Welfare Payments Are Not Legal Obligations—By Judge Alexander Holtzoff.....10
LBJ/Wallace Hard to Beat—By Barry Goldwater.....11
The Demagogues Speak—By Morrie Ryskind.....11
The Number Was 13—From the Richmond News Leader.....11
OEO Propaganda—From the Nasvhille Banner.....11
"Great Society" Has Proved to be Unworkable Society—By Jenkin Lloyd Jones.....12
Huks Step Up Operations in the Philippines—By Richard P. Bocklett and Henry P. Durkin.....13
Chrome-Plated Victory for Reds—From the Cincinatti Enquirer.....14
Spotlight on Congress.....15

"I have been a subscriber to HUMAN EVENTS for several years and consider it the most interesting and informative newspaper I have ever read."—Miss Mary H. Staege, Birnamwood, Wis.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION FORM

12/2/67

Check the savings you prefer:

☐ 5 months (20 issues) $4.98 . . . . . YOU SAVE $2.02
☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50 . . . . . YOU SAVE $5.70
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50 . . . . . YOU SAVE $13.90
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift $22.50 . . YOU SAVE $13.90

(Over the single copy price)

☐ Payment enclosed
☐ Bill me later.

My Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
☐ New ☐ Renewal

Gift Sub'n to _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Sign gift card " _____ "
☐ New ☐ Renewal

☐ Also, send me ___ copies of the ___ (date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. $.35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,000 copies $140; lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 FIRST STREET, S.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

● President Johnson may be behind in the polls, but he has not fallen out of favor with himself. At a recent party thrown by former Justice Tom Clark for Lynda Bird and fiance Capt. Charles Robb, the President presented the Clarks with a little token of his affection: a small bronze **bust of himself**. The Clarks were ecstatic.

● Gen. William Westmoreland gave an optimistic picture of the war when he was in the Nation's Capital last week, but the commander of U.S. troops in Viet Nam still argued that he thought something should be done about cutting off the **flow of supplies** reaching the enemy through Haiphong. "Westy" also emphasized that the United States is fighting a "defensive war" with "limited means" and is continually bothered by enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia and elsewhere.

● One interesting observer at the National Press Club luncheon for Westmoreland: a correspondent of **"Rudo Pravo,"** a daily in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The Czech reporter's arguments about why we shouldn't be in Viet Nam sounded, well, almost like those of Fulbright's. Asked point blank if the Czechs were still sending military supplies to Hanoi, the reporter said this was a "state secret."

● Conservative columnist-editor William F. Buckley Jr. recently stated in California that, as of today, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon is his choice to head up the GOP ticket in 1968.

● National Student Association President Edward Schwartz is laying the groundwork to have the concept of **"student power"** tested in the courts. He also pledged in Minneapolis that NSA is going to "poll" organizers in various regions for the purpose of spreading "student power" in both state-supported and privately run institutions.

● Conservatives in the Capitol are worried by the new drive of Jack Vaughn to get draft deferments for members of the Peace Corps. In their view, this gambit may be the first step toward a **"Voluntary Service Corps,"** in which students serving in the anti-poverty program and other government agencies will be allowed to escape the draft.

● In a fund-raising letter for the **Communist party**, national chairman Henry Winston claims that "More young people across the country are now in the Communist party than in all other political parties and groups of the Left combined."

● LBJ recently summoned leaders of the AFL-CIO to a closed-door White House confab. Paying effusive praise to AFL-CIO President George Meany ("one of the finest human beings I have ever met"), Johnson said he needed **all-out labor backing** next year: "We are going to have to rely on you because you come from the pivotal states. I am going to rely on you in this room more than any other single group in America . . . and I don't believe that you will let me down."

● Rep. Edward Derwinski (R.-Ill.) says the United States should take advantage of the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution to remind the world of **Soviet religious persecution**. Derwinski, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced a resolution asking LBJ to call on the Kremlin to cease its persecution of Christians, Jews, Moslems and other religious believers.

● U.S. liberals who favor the seating of **Red China** in the United Nations (including, among others, Sen. Eugene McCarthy and most members of the Americans for Democratic Action) may not even have the support of the Soviet Union in this campaign much longer. When the subject of granting the Peking government a seat came up for U.N. debate last week, only Iraq and Albania, the semi-official voice of Mao in the United Nations, felt moved to argue in Red China's behalf. The perfunctory speech by Soviet U. N. Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko, lasting less than 10 minutes, mentioned Peking only in passing and dwelt more on granting a seat to East Germany.

● Rep. Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.) is sharply critical of the permission given the Russians to make **test landings** at Dulles Airport, "virtually within the shadow of the Langley, Va., headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency." The reason given was that the Reds need to check out Dulles as an alternate landing place in event of bad weather at Kennedy International Airfield at New York. But no U.S. plane, notes Wilson, has been given permission to "test Moscow or any alternative airfield in Russia like, for instance, Leningrad, Kiev, or Odessa."

● A new conservative Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, **"Twin Circle**, the National Catholic Press," is now on the market. Among staff members are the Rev. Daniel Lyons, a Jesuit priest well-known for his conservative writings, and a contributing editor to Human Events, and Dale Francis. The paper will carry columnists like William F. Buckley, Bob Considine, Phyllis Schlafly and Gina Manion, wife of Dean Manion, former head of the Notre Dame Law School.

● Failure to protect itself against foreign **currency devaluations** and other changes has cost the U.S. Treasury $2.2 billion over the last 12 years, Comptroller General Elmer E. Staats reveals in a report to Congress. Mismanagement and bad judgment, he says, resulted in both balance-of-payments and hard cash losses.

● Despite Defense Secretary McNamara's grandiose **claims of economy**, the Pentagon squandered more than $2.4 billion on inventory during fiscal '65 and '66, according to the watchdog General Accounting Office. The Defense Department acknowledged that "generally, the types of deficiencies cited in the report are valid."

● One of the best primers on **inflation** was a recent series of editorials in the Chicago Tribune entitled "How Sound is Your Dollar?" The editorials are now available in booklet form and can be purchased from the Tribune for 35 cents. To order, write Dept. 1, Chicago Tribune Public Service Office, 33 W. Madison St., Chicago Ill. 60602.

● Rep. Otto Passman (D.-La.), chairman of the House Foreign Operations subcommittee, put the cost of post-war **foreign aid**—including interest on borrowed money—at $152.4 billion. This is more than one third of our $340-billion national debt.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dean Acheson Revisited

Washington observers never cease to be amazed these days at the apparent metamorphosis of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The distinguished-looking diplomatic veteran has come a long way from his days in the Truman Administration when he was urging appeasement policies toward the Communists in Europe and wanting the "dust to settle" while Mao Tse-tung was taking over mainland China.

ACHESON

Alert and spry—he likes to walk several miles from his Georgetown home to his downtown Washington law firm—the 74-year-old Acheson recently astonished some students who were interviewing him in his home for a program for National Educational Television.

The former secretary staked out a particularly hawkish line on Viet Nam, suggesting he would even be for the bombing of Haiphong if the military wants it, but said the Administration was "foolish" to keep calling for negotiations with the Communists. Johnson, he said, has called for negotiations in a ship at sea; the next thing you know, he added sarcastically, he'll want to "negotiate in a submarine." "God help us if they really decide to take us up on the matter," Acheson exclaimed.

The former secretary explained to his somewhat startled questioners that the Communists look upon negotiations as an instrument of war and that the United States tends to lose to them at the bargaining table—the way we lost ground to them during the Korean War.

Far more effective than negotiating, said Acheson, would be to force the Communists to quit as they did in Berlin and Greece. When the going got tough there, he said, they walked away from the fight—and the United States came out the big winner.

When *New Guard* Editor Arnie Steinberg wondered if Acheson hadn't changed his views somewhat, the former secretary readily admitted that he had. "I learned the hard way," he stated.

Acheson also made some other remarks that aren't destined to be looked on with much favor by those running African affairs for the State Department. He said we had no justification—either on legal or security grounds—for carrying out our boycott of Rhodesia. No matter what one thinks of Rhodesia's racial policies, he stated, the country is in no way jeopardizing any other nation's security.

Moreover, Acheson stressed, while the black-ruled African countries might not agree with the regimes in such white-ruled nations like Rhodesia and South Africa, many of them have come to recognize that these nations have a certain stability that is beneficial to the whole of Africa.

When some liberal student finally asked Acheson what made him think he was right, the former secretary had a one-word reply: "Experience."

Model Cities Payoff

Confirming predictions made in these pages for more than a year, the much-ballyhooed Model Cities program turns out to be nothing more than a Johnson version of the political pork barrel.

Less than 12 hours after the Administration's anti-poverty bill squeaked through the House, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert C. Weaver unveiled the list of 62 cities scheduled for "Model City" largess.

A HUD spokesman said it was merely a "coincidence" that the announcement followed the poverty vote, that only eight of the cities are located in Republican districts, and that all but two of the congressmen representing future model cities voted for the poverty bill.

One grant went to Manchester, N.H., whose representative, Republican Louis C. Wyman, was a switch vote who helped save the model cities legislation. Another went to Smithville, Tenn., which, by strange coincidence, is the home of Rep. Joe Evins (D.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that handles Weaver's budget.

The town of Smithville has only 2,300 people, but Evins offered a key vote last May to save the model cities program from near extinction.

Those subcommittee members who wanted and received model cities for their districts include Edward Boland (D.-Mass.), Springfield; Robert Giaimo (D.-Conn.), New Haven; David H. Pryor (D.-Ark.), Texarkana; and Wyman.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

Rep. John Monagan (D.-Conn.) was sharply critical of the designation of New Haven as a model city. New Haven, he said, "needs federal funds like a hole in the head," adding: "This city has already received the highest per capita allocation of federal funds in the nation and has been rewarded until it is black and blue."

Price-Wage Controls?

Devaluation of the pound and the hike in Great Britain's interest rates have caused considerable worry to top economists in the Administration. Increasingly fearful of massive gold and dollar outflows, the Johnson government, instead of trying to shore up the dollar with spending cuts and high interest rates at home, is thinking of more drastic actions, including not only massive tax increases but the clamping on of wage and price controls, reducing the gold backing on federal reserve currency and the imposition of wartime credit regulations.

The Federal Reserve has raised its discount rate from 4 to 4.5 per cent, only a token hike that no one believes will stem the flow of capital from the United States. (See story, front page.)

Austere controls coupled with a hefty tax boost: that seems to be the Administration's "solution" for curbing the dollar drain. Credit controls, it is claimed, would severely limit overseas investments by American companies and would deter banks from lending money to foreigners.

Wage controls would, it is said, restrain personal income and impede demands for imported goods. Price and wage restraints—though they have noticeably failed in the past—are also considered necessary to make American goods more competitive in foreign markets, to boost exports of U.S. goods and services as well as slowing inflation in the United States.

Part of the dollar's strength lies in the ability of the U.S. to assure foreign central bankers that it will continue to exchange their accumulated dollars indefinitely for gold. As of November 15, reports the Chicago *Tribune*, the United States had gold reserves totaling $12.9 billion dollars. However, "gold cover" backing for Federal Reserve notes has declined to $10.5 billion, or 26.3 per cent—just a fraction over the legal requirement of 25 per cent. The Fed believes it can maintain the stability of the dollar only if it reduces or removes this gold cover and offers to buy all dollars offered for sale by foreign banks with the remainder of our gold supply.

While the United States' gold supply is not sufficient to buy the $28 billion now in foreign hands, American officials hope there will be no gigantic run that would strip us of the rest of our gold. Whatever the outcome, however, fiscal experts believe that the drastic actions now being considered would never have had to have been contemplated if the Democratic Administration had not engaged in reckless spending programs over the past seven years.

The Mollenhoff Report

The Sigma Delta Chi Freedom of Information Committee, headed by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune*, has issued a report sharply critical of federal agencies dealing with the working press.

Despite the thousands of laudable words from the Administration regarding freedom of information and the passage of the Freedom of Information Act, the Mollenhoff committee charges that "some of our highest officials have been deliberately misleading the public, the press and the Congress through flat lies, through half-truths and through clever use of statistics that distort." Here are just a few of the findings:

• Continued news management at the White House. President Johnson's refusal to conduct regular press conferences with some reasonable advance notice is still a major problem. His style of conference makes it impossible for "any but the White House regulars to be present, and it makes it unlikely that he will face any pattern of consistent hard questioning on any subject." He has, charges the committee, organized a "White House snow job."

• Cover-up at the Pentagon. The committee relates that while the Pentagon has finally repealed the "notorious 1962 order which required that all interviews in the Pentagon be witnessed by a 'monitor' or reported to a public information officer," reporters still find it difficult to get even routine type material. As one senior Defense Department reporter summed it up for the Mollenhoff committee: "Not only is 'national security' interpreted in the broadest and most ingenious ways to block information, but information is withheld for national interest, personal interest, policy reasons and privilege for such evanescent and intangible reasons as 'LBJ won't like it.'" *Human Events* can confirm this conclusion. When we asked the Pentagon to tell us about security procedures that were followed after it was learned that a member of the Communist-dominated W.E.B. DuBois Clubs was given a "secret" clearance, top Pentagon officials sent us some very vague written rules on the subject but refused to open themselves up to searching questions about the particular case involved.

• The Federal Aviation Agency, notes the committee, was involved in a controversy over a report written on the supersonic transport airplane by Robert Charles, who was formerly attached to the office of the secretary of the Air Force. When two Washington columnists attempted to break loose a copy of the report which suggested that the SST could be developed entirely with *private funds* under a public corporation arrangement, the FAA deemed that the report "never had any official sanction from any government official"—and refused to let it out.

• The National Aeronautics and Space Administration readily suppresses important documents. "NASA," charges the committee, "is infamous for holding back a report made by Sam Phillips which warned of shoddy work by private contractors build-

MOLLENHOFF

JOHNSON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing the Apollo space capsule, the one that killed three astronauts in a launching pad fire. Similar 'discrepancy reports' are gathered regularly for NASA by General Electric. *Aviation Week and Space Technology* asked for two such reports on the Apollo command module and the moon landing device now that the FOI law is in force." The requests were rejected.

• Blackout in the State Department. In the first two months after the FOI Act went into effect, State turned down three requests for transcripts of hearings concerning Otto Otepka, a department security expert accused of improperly leaking information to congressional committees.

The State Department initially claimed the secrecy of the hearings was vital for the protection of government employes. When it was pointed out that Otepka was the employe and he wanted the hearings opened, the department shifted its line of reasoning, claiming that national security was involved.

When reporters pointed out that the two documents used in the hearings that carried "national security classification" had already been published in full by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, the department refused to budge from its position.

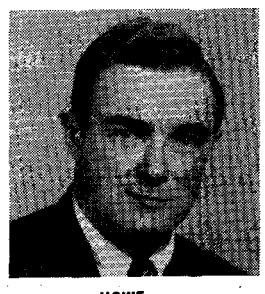
Charges the committee: "The State Department secrecy in this instance was an obvious effort to hide a record that is embarrassing to Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other high officials. . . . A study of this entire case makes it obvious that the State Department was misusing a claim of national security for purposes of hiding or obscuring the record. The record of this case discloses a disgraceful pattern of inaccurate and misleading testimony by high State Department officials. These officials gave inaccurate, misleading testimony in connection with security cases. When Otepka gave testimony and produced records proving that superiors had lied under oath, the superiors used unauthorized eavesdropping and wiretapping as well as other police state methods to try to obtain grounds for firing Otepka.

"High State Department officials denied they had engaged in eavesdropping and wiretapping when questioned under oath by a congressional committee, and they made the same denials to the press. Later, these officials were forced to admit that there had been eavesdropping and wiretapping as part of a 'get Otepka' move.

"For the four years that this case has been pending before the State Department, the department press office has engaged in a broad pattern of inaccurate . . . statements to reporters and interested citizens in an effort to smear Otepka. That outrageous pattern of deception has continued at least through August 1967." (Copies of this Sigma Delta Chi report can be obtained through the Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Society, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., 60601.)

LBJ's Education Plans Rebuked

When the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights convened a three-day Equal Education Opportunities conference last week, the commission got the surprise of its life. Rather than ringing endorsements of Administration efforts to educate the "culturally deprived," federal officials heard three long days of criticisms of the present public school system and furious attacks on the prized policy of forced integration pursued with such zeal by U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe. One by one the conferees blasted the solutions proposed by educational bureaucrats for the past decade. Busing? An NAACP education specialist remarked it didn't work and was just a plan for evading the problem of educating poor children.



HOWE

Compulsory intergation? The delegates were heavily in favor of scuttling a proposed federal law, devised by the Civil Rights Commission, to prohibit any public school in the country from having an enrollment more than half Negro. A number of participants proceeded to point out the total absurdity of trying to integrate schools in cities where the majority of school-age children are Negroes and where that situation will likely continue over the next decade.

The over-all attitude of the Negro leaders attending the conference was that they wanted their schools upgraded, not integrated. And, wrote the Washington Post, they "looked to the cities and to local initiative, rather than to the federal government, for leadership."

Federal officials attending the conference were highly disturbed by the revelations, since local control of schools and non-integration just doesn't fit in with their social schemes. Another reason for Administration worry is that such a philosophy goes against Commissioner Howe's long-range goal of "educational parks," school complexes bringing together thousands of children in a carefully regimented environment controlled by the federal government. Grass-roots control of the schools is obviously not going to facilitate the building of these collectivized and institutional "parks."

For this and several other reasons, the Civil Rights Commission will probably think twice before it plans another education conference.

Phony $4-Billion Cut

LBJ's much-heralded $4-billion "spending cut" turns out to be an expensive hoax on the beleagured taxpayer. Budget Director Charles L. Schultze called in newsmen last week to announce the $4-billion slash.

But the reduction isn't nearly as big as it sounds, since it would include about $2 billion in spending cuts already ordered by Congress. Moreover, notes Vincent J. Burke of the Los Angeles *Times:*

"The reduction would not be measured from the $135-billion budget which President Johnson submitted last January. Instead, it would be a $4-billion cut from spending that was forecast last summer after Johnson raised his fiscal 1968 spending estimates by $4 billion—to $139 billion—to cover an increase in projected costs of the Viet Nam war."

Thus, spending in fiscal '68 would wind up at the same $135-billion level originally proposed by Johnson in January.

"Some reduction," snorted a GOP member of the House Appropriations Committee. "If Johnson thinks this kind of fiscal hocus-pocus is going to convince us to give him a tax hike, he's crazy."

Senate Whacks Taxpayers

The Senate—both Democrats and Republicans—gave the taxpayer a sound thrashing last week as it approved by a 78-to-6 vote the largest Social Security and welfare bill in the history of the country. As the ninth revision of the Social Security system in 15 years, the measure would give an estimated 23.8 million elderly beneficiaries approximately $7.8 billion in benefits.

Only six senators decided to display enough courage to vote against this irresponsible spending measure. They were Republicans Bennett (Utah), Curtis (Nebraska), Thurmond (South Carolina) and Williams (Delaware), and Democrats Holland (Florida) and Stennis (Mississippi). The taxpayer should write them a note of thanks for trying to protect their welfare.

The Senate measure increased the money costs about $2 billion more than the Finance Committee recommended, and some $4.4 billion more than voted by the House.

The Senate bill also provided a 15 per cent across-the-board benefit increase for reitired persons and a $70 monthly minimum compared with a 12.5 per cent increase and a $50 minimum voted by the House.

While the vote-conscious senators were obviously enamored with the idea of handing out huge benefits which can be appreciated by the elderly in presidential year 1968, the lawmakers were obviously less in love with raising the necessary taxes to finance the scheme. So they defeated an amendment offered by Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) to raise taxes enough to meet the costs of the program. Nevertheless, the taxes are going to zoom up if the Senate plan is passed.

Under current law the maximum annual tax for every employe—matched by his employer—is $290.40. It would rise in stages over the next 20 years to a final level of $372.90. Under the House-passed revision of Social Security this year, the maximum annual tax would rise to $448.40, but under the Senate version the maximum tax for each individual, who would be paying 5.9 per cent rate on a $10,800 base, would be a whopping $626.40. Such is the tax package the Senate endorsed by overwhelming numbers last week.

• Following is the rollcall vote by which the Senate passed the Social Security bill:

FOR PASSAGE—78

DEMOCRATS (55): Anderson (N.M.), Bayh (Ind.), Bible (Nev.), Brewster (Md.), Burdick (N.D.), Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W.Va.), Curch (Idaho), Clark (Pa.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Fulbright (Ark.), Gore (Tenn.), Gruening (Alaska), Harris (Okla.), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hayden (Ariz.) Hill (Ala.), Hollings (S.C.), Inouye (Hawaii), Jackson (Wash.), Jordan (N.C.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lausche (Ohio), Long (La.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McCarthy (Minn.), McClellan (Ark.), McGee (Wyo.), McIntyre (N.H.), Metcalf (Mont.), Mondale (Minn.), Monroney (Okla.), Montoya (N.M.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Me.), Nelson (Wis.), Pastore (R.I.), Pell (R.I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Randolph (W.Va.), Ribicoff (Conn.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Spong (Va.), Symington (Mo.), Tydings (Md.), Williams (N.J.), Yarborough (Tex.), Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (23): Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Baker (Tenn.), Boggs (Del.), Brooke (Mass.), Case (N.J.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dominick (Colo.), Fannin (Ariz.), Griffin (Mich.), Hatfield (Ore.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Hruska (Neb.), Javits (N.Y.), Jordan (Idaho), Kuchel (Calif.), Miller (Iowa), Morton (Ky.), Pearson (Kan.), Percy (Ill.), Smith (Me.), Young (N.D.).

AGAINST PASSAGE—6

DEMOCRATS (2): Holland (Fla.), Stennis (Miss.).

REPUBLICANS (4): Bennett (Utah), Curtis (Neb.), Thurmond (S.C.), Williams (Del.).

Not voting but announced as paired on passage (pairs are used to denote opposing positions of senators when one or both are absent):

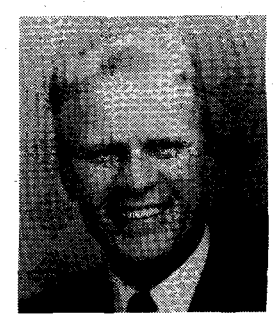
Prouty (R.-Vt.) for and Tower (R.-Tex.) against; Talmadge (D.-Ga.) for and McClellan (D.-Ark.) against.

Not voting nor paired by announced as for passage:

Bartlett (D.-Alaska), Cannon (D.-Nev.), Long (D.-Mo.), McGovern (D.-S.D.), Dodd (D.-Conn.), Carlson (R.-Kan.), Cooper (R.-Ky.), Fong (R.-Hawaii), Scott (R.-Pa.), Murphy (R.-Calif.).

LBJ Covers for Reds

House GOP leader Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.) has again revealed how determined the Administration is in treating the Communists with kid gloves. While international communism has been stirring strife in every continent and richly exploiting the defections of four Americans to communism (unlike our downplaying of Svetlana's defection to this country), LBJ and the Administration, Ford revealed, were soft-peddling reports that the Communists were instrumental in directing the so-called October 21 peace protest at the Pentagon. (LBJ's press secretary George Christian refused to comment on Ford's remarks.)



FORD

In a speech on the House floor, Ford not only said the President, himself, had informed Republican leaders regarding the Reds' role in the demonstration, but that he, Ford, had called upon the White House to make public the information so that the "true nature" of the peace demonstrations could be bared.

"I believed then and I believe now," said Ford, "that the American people should be given full information on the degree of Communist participation in the anti-American policy demonstration so that the people may judge just how deep or widespread anti-Viet Nam war sentiment is in this country.

"If the evidence in the hands of the executive branch of our government indicates manipulation of the peace movement by Hanoi, then the propaganda impact of such demonstrations will be lessened and perhaps destroyed."

Yet even though the President has insisted that these "peace demonstrations" only aid Hanoi, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who seems totally oblivious to the dangers of criminals and Communists, came to Ford to "explain" why such information should not be released.

Ford hinted that the reason for the Administration's thinking on the matter is that it is fearful that a "new wave of McCarthyism" will sweep the country if the people are informed as to the facts.

Thus, the Administration is unwilling to let the truth out of the bag—apparently feeling that a possible revival of "McCarthyism" is somehow more dangerous to the country than Red-manipulated peace marches that are prolonging the war in Viet Nam.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POLITICS '68

PENNSYLVANIA

To the surprise of almost no one, Sen. **Joseph Clark**, the liberal Democrat from Philadelphia's Main Line section, last week announced he intends to run for re-election next year. What did surprise many political observers was Clark's pledge that he would run as an Administration supporter and avoid any association with the "dump LBJ" movement.

CLARK

Clark is one of the Senate's most **voluble doves** and has repeatedly criticized President Johnson's conduct of the Viet Nam war. The former Philadelphia mayor is also a close friend and political ally of Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who has been dovishly cooing of late about challenging LBJ in next spring's primaries; Clark has said of McCarthy's potential presidential candidacy that he was "happy to see [McCarthy] in the arena to continue the debate" on Viet Nam.

But when McCarthy's challenge received a **cold shoulder** from most Pennsylvania Democrats Clark apparently had a change of heart. The powerful Philadelphia Americans for Democratic Action had planned a testimonial dinner for Clark next January, with McCarthy as the featured speaker. At Clark's insistence this program has been scrapped and new Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes has been substituted as singer of Clark's praises.

Clark's sudden realization that Pennsylvanians **support the Viet Nam effort**—followed by his flipflop on the subject—has now led him to be downright optimistic over the course of the war. "There is a very good chance," he said in announcing his third-term candidacy, "that by next November the President will have succeeded in getting the shooting stopped and negotiations going." Although not noted by reporters present, Clark may have said this with his fingers crossed; a short time before he had reportedly told the President that unless the war was settled next year there is "a grave danger . . . you will be defeated and I will go down with you."

In addition to his identification as a Viet Nam dove, Clark has several **other problems** confronting him as he prepares for a tought re-election fight, including his recent divorce and re-marriage. Another is the strengthened Republican party organization, both in all-important Philadelphia and the state as a whole; in the 1967 elections a liberal GOP candidate came within an eyelash of being elected Philadelphia mayor and, elsewhere, Republicans picked up many offices in previously solidly Democratic Allegheny County (Pittsburgh).

Before taking on the GOP, however, Clark faces a probable primary challenge from State Supreme Court Justice **Michael Musmanno**, a tough-talking, hard-fighting LBJ backer (and Viet Nam hawk) who has long been an opponent of Clark and his "reformist" cronies. Indicating he does intend to make this challenge, Musmanno declared, when told of Clark's announced candidacy, that it would be a "disgrace and calamity" to re-elect the incumbent lawmaker.

Pennsylvania Republicans have yet to settle on a candidate for the Senate seat, but prospects are for a liberal no matter who the man might finally be. Prominent among those mentioned are Rep. Richard Schweiker and State Internal Affairs Secretary John Tabor, both Rockefeller-style Republicans. The strongest proven vote-getter the GOP could put up, former Gov. William Scranton, has said he is no longer interested in running for elected office; however, many Scranton-watchers recall that, in early 1964, he said the same thing about running for the Republican presidential nomination.

PERCY

Convinced that Romney has fumbled the ball badly, Sen. **Charles Percy** (R.-Ill.) has accelerated his preparations for a possible presidential bid of his own in 1968.

PERCY

Percy's present fund-raising and speeches on behalf of the GOP have carried him to nearly half the states of the Union. More indicative of his desire to run is a planned **five-week world tour** that will take him to that must spot for any presidential aspirant: Viet Nam.

At the moment, say insiders, Percy's strategy is to ignore the **early primaries**, thus letting Romney and Nixon fight it out. Should Romney lose, however, Percy, who leans toward the liberal wing of the GOP, may then decide to go all out for the nomination.

Percy's candidacy is currently being pushed by such politicos as Rep. **Donald Rumsfeld** (R.-Ill.) and high-ranking aides to Sen. **Thruston Morton** (R.-Ky.). Duff Reed, Morton's key assistant who helped write the Kentuckyian's appeasement-riddled speech on Viet Nam, says he thinks Percy would make the best GOP candidate. Percy, himself, has often expressed a dovish view of the war.

ROMNEY

Michigan Gov. **George Romney's formal entrance** into the presidential sweepstakes is not exactly a surprise, but neither has it stirred much enthusiasm among fellow "moderates." Aside from the wholehearted support by New Yorkers Nelson Rockefeller and Jacob Javits, reaction to Romney has been lukewarm at best.

Two Republicans who some had calculated might endorse the Michigan governor have not done so. One is Sen. **Clifford Case**, who said the Michigan governor was deserving of "our fullest consideration," but who carefully refrained from committing himself to the Romney cause. Ditto for Rep. **John Anderson** (Ill.), considered one of Romney's biggest supporters in Illinois. Anderson termed Romney an "extremely able man of high principle," but decided to withhold an endorsement.

• The Michigan governor's views on national affairs, furthermore, continue to **alienate conservative** and middle-of-the-road Republicans, who are also appalled by what they consider Romney's self-righteous sermonizing.

Romney, for example, says he's going to get us out of the mess in Viet Nam, yet he has still to unfold a **concrete plan of action**. On the CBS-TV show "Face the Nation," the best the governor could do was to say that neutralization of the area is "the most promising alternative," though how he would "neutralize" the Communists without countering them with military force remained a mystery.

Romney's comments about the war also had their amusing side. He blamed LBJ—and probably rightly—for encouraging North Viet Nam to intensify its activities in the south because in "the campaign of 1964, the President of this country indicated that he wasn't going to send any American boys to Asia. He wasn't going to bomb anything. We were going to stay out. The Asian boys ought to fight for their own land." That sort of talk, said Romney, was a "colossal mistake."

Yet, observers note, the Romney of today sounds almost exactly like the **LBJ of 1964.**

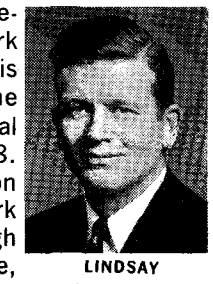
There is also discontent with the governor's position on **"open housing."** On the same show, Romney declared he would seek a federal "open housing" law if elected President. "As far as I'm concerned," he lectured, "it's time to either put up or shut up on our belief in the Declaration of Independence and the Pledge of Allegiance."

Yet Romney, himself, has found his own determination to push for "open housing" in his own state less than steadfast. Just this August Romney assured Republican legislators at a meeting in a Lake Huron resort that he would "shut up" on "open housing" this year. His quote a day earlier in Flint, Mich., calling for an "open housing" law was a **"slip of the tongue,"** said the governor.

Only after considerable pressure from the prestigious New Detroit Committee, which he helped select after the July riots, did Romney finally submit an "open housing" bill to be acted upon by a special session of the Michigan Legislature. Republicans, however, were so mad at Romney for **breaking his word**, they refused to act on the governor's bill, causing even more grief for the would-be President.

LINDSAY

Fun City's **John Lindsay** has denied it, but Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has told associates that he believes the New York mayor has begun his own campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968. "There's no question about it," the New York Times quoted a high Republican source, "Nelson thinks John is running."


LINDSAY

Rocky's biggest reason for thinking that Lindsay is in the race is, ironically enough, the support the mayor and his aide, Sidney Davidoff, have given Rocky's own candidacy. Davidoff was the initiator of the now-collapsed campaign to get the New York Young Republicans behind a **"Draft Rocky" movement.**

Rockefeller believes Lindsay wants to push him out in front as a lightning rod to draw fire from the **conservative wing** of the GOP: The New York governor is certain that Lindsay thinks this strategy will result in his being chosen as a "compromise" candidate at the Miami Convention.

One reason for Rocky's strong suspicions: His aides have told him that Davidoff had actually been **recruiting workers** for the draft campaign, telling prospective volunteers: "This is Lindsay's move for the big one. This is the way that he can get IT."

LBJ DEFEAT?

A state-by-state survey by U.S. News & World Report reveals that a **Republican ticket** in 1968 would probably defeat a Johnson-Humphrey slate, carrying **28 states** with 286 electoral votes, just over the 270 majority needed for election.

The **Johnson-Humphrey ticket** at this stage, says U.S. News, could not count on more than **12 states** and the District of Columbia. Even the President's home state of Texas is shifting toward the doubtful column now that John Connally has decided not to seek a fourth term as governor.

The candidacy of Gov. **George Wallace** is considered an unknown factor, with Wallace being able to take votes away from the Republicans in the South and the Democrats in the North.

As viewed by U.S. News after extensive inquiries, here are the states leaning to the GOP column:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Leaning to Johnson:

Arkansas, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington and West Virginia.

Leaning to Wallace:

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

States where the trend is in doubt:

Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, New York, South Carolina and Tennessee.

GALLUP POLL

Democrats were shaken last week by the results of a Gallup Poll that showed for the first time in a decade the GOP is favored as the party best able to deal with the **nation's problems.**

Gallup reported that 52 per cent of the voters picked the **Republicans** and 48 per cent the Democrats. The November figures represent a 5 per cent increase for the GOP since August, when the Democrats held a 53-to-47 edge.

The experience of two decades has shown that Gallup Polls of this nature tend to **predict accurately** the division of the vote in elections. For instance:

The 53-to-47 Democratic edge in an October 1966 poll mirrored the congressional election results of 52-48; the November 1964 presidential election margin of 61-39 was anticipated in an October poll giving the Democrats a 63-37 advantage; and in September 1962, the Democrats enjoyed a 52-to-48 edge in the polls which showed up subsequently in the congressional elections of that year.

CAPSULES

• **Richard Nixon** easily tops an Associated Press poll of delegates to the 1964 Republican convention, with Ronald Reagan the overwhelming choice for vice president. Nixon received 46 per cent of the ballots for President, trailed by Rockefeller, 20; Reagan, 19; Romney 7; and others, 8.

• Rep. **Arch A. Moore** of West Virginia has announced he will seek the 1968 West Virginia Republican gubernatorial nomination, but he faces primary opposition from former Republican Gov. Cecil H. Moore, who failed in 1964 to win a second term.

• Ohio Republicans are expected to name Gov. **James A. Rhodes** their state's "favorite son" GOP presidential candidate. Rhodes is now planning a cross-country speaking tour.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hayden Again in North Viet Nam

Why Can't the U.S. Enforce Its Laws?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Talk about a double standard. Ralph Schoenmann, the American who has been serving as general secretary of Bertrand Russell's "peace" foundation in Britain, has had his U.S. passport confiscated because of his recent visit to North Viet Nam, which is legally off-bounds to U.S. travelers. But Tom Hayden, a founder of Students for a Democratic Society, who joined Communist party theoretician Herbert Aptheker and Yale's Prof. Staughton Lynd on an unauthorized trip to Hanoi two years ago, turns up in Phnom Penh in Cambodia as the shepherd for three American staff sergeants who have been freed, presumably for propaganda reasons, by the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

How is it that Mr. Hayden can still travel around the world as representative for an anti-war group that includes Dr. Benjamin Spock and Dr. Martin Luther King when he has violated the same passport regulation that has tripped up Bertrand Russell's man Schoenmann?

At first blush it would seem to be extreme negligence on the part of the U.S. State Department. But a little digging turns up the information that Hayden no longer has a valid passport. In December 1965, when he was contemplating his illegal trip to North Viet Nam, he applied for a replacement for a passport that he said he had lost. The State Department thereupon issued him a passport good for six months, or to June 1966. Technically, he is using a document whose validity has expired.

Apparently nobody needs a passport to travel around the world provided other governments are complaisant about letting a person in. The legal aspects of such travel so far as the U.S. is concerned are shrouded in mystery.

Can a person be indicted for going to "prohibited areas," such as Castro's Cuba or Ho Chi Minh's North Viet Nam? If you want to go to Hanoi or to Havana, and justify it when you come home, it is a cinch that you can find a lawyer to take your case.

When the House Committee on Un-American Activities was investigating the visit of 200 young Americans to Cuba a few years ago, it discovered the phenomenon of the "slip visa." A "slip visa" is something printed on a piece of paper that is temporarily attached to a passport. It can be destroyed once you have left the country that has issued it to you. In which case, of course, there is no evidence that you have broken a law.

What Hayden's most recent trip outside the U.S. illustrates is the growing inability of the American government to defend its own law. Our national representatives have been elected in accordance with the basic constitutional provisions that govern the choice of legislators and executives. Yet the Students for a Democratic Society, whose "Port Huron Statement" was co-authored by Tom Hayden, stand things on their head by calling the U.S. "establishment" a "quasi-Fascist" regime.

The SDS *New Left Notes* quotes Henrik Ibsen's statement that "the most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom amongst us is that compact majority—yes, the damned, compact Liberal majority." "Participatory democracy," which the SDS supports, is a system in which any person has the right to negate the decision of the "damned, compact Liberal majority." This is a certain prescription for anarchy.

SDS is so far gone in "organized chaos" that it has abolished its offices of president and vice president. Its "inter-organizational secretary," who used to be vice president, is Carl George Davidson, who thinks that companies that manufacture materials such as napalm for the Pentagon have, by that action, forfeited their right to free speech.

Again, we see the SDS denial of basic rights to people who are guilty of nothing more than doing contractual work for a legally elected government. SDS has turned the definition of fascism inside out: in its dictionary the actual democrats become fascists, the tyrannous minority becomes democratic.

Yet, in the face of this Humpty Dumpty logic, the Dow Chemical Co. virtually apologizes for entering into a contract with the Pentagon. And the CIA, capitulating to the young totalitarians on the campuses, decides to do its recruiting in off-campus locations.

No government can last if it refuses to defend its own rights under its own law. Which is precisely what the SDS wants, and precisely the reason why Tom Hayden, a co-founder of the SDS, is contemptuous of the protection of an American passport when he travels abroad.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

□ □ □

WHAT, ME WORRY?—"The Census Bureau reports that taxes collected by states during the year ending June 30, 1967, increased by 7.2 per cent. Local government collections during the same period rose by 6.3 per cent. The President warns that, unless his 10 per cent tax surcharge is passed by Congress, the taxpayer will be gobbled up by inflation. With taxes like these, who has time to worry about inflation?"—From the Dallas *Morning News*

The One Foreign Aid Program That Aided the U.S. Taxpayer

By PAUL HARVEY

Our friends made money and learned modern farming, our farmers harvested a decent profit, you saved money on taxes and food bills.

Now that's a "foreign aid program" that makes sense. But it was not a foreign aid program. It was the bracero program under which Mexican laborers since World War II were allowed to cross the Rio Grande to work on farms in the United States.

They helped, particularly at hurry-up harvest time, with vegetables, citrus and cotton. They received good wages—extremely high by Mexican standards—and the money they took home to Mexico prospered both themselves and their country.

Between September 1942 and December 1964, 2.5 million different braceros earned between $70 and $80 million a year. And where foreign aid is administered from the top and very little filters down to the poor people, this money went directly into the pockets of those most deserving.

But then, after much protestation by labor union leaders who could not force unionization and collect dues from these workers, our government disallowed the importation of any additional braceros at the end of 1964. The excuse labor's leaders used was that these Mexicans were displacing local U.S. workers, forcing lower pay scales.

On the contrary, starting in 1954, our government had arbitrarily hiked pay scales for cotton pickers so high that all Washington succeeded in doing was to mechanize the entire cotton industry within five years.

On the other hand, many braceros took their money and new know-how home with them and went into business for themselves. The large Mexican corporate farms (hacienda farms) began to disintegrate. Thus, a generation of middle-class farmers, since 1961, has made Mexico self-sufficient in food for the first time in history.

While we were thus indirectly "aiding" Mexico, our direct foreign aid to that country was reduced by almost 70 per cent.

But now that the bracero program has ended, we have reverted to giving money directly to Mexico, so you pay higher taxes. Without this readily available seasonal supply of workers, harvest is much more expensive—so you pay higher food prices.

And contrary to what our labor leaders had promised, the phasing out of the braceros did not bring about the rehiring of armies of U.S. workers. These, instead, in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California most often refuse to perform what they call "stoop labor" and remain idle on welfare.

Because our nation's farmers are efficient, they have reduced their own number, and politicians think in numbers. So our farmer has a feeble voice in Washington, and this may eventually cost us all more than we can afford.

He puts a fortune into the ground every year, hoping one good year in five will keep him alive, while organized labor forces his overhead higher and higher.

If he ever gives up, we all go hungry.

The government's refusal to issue any more "green cards" means that when the current generation of available Mexican farmer workers is gone, there will be no more.

And your most efficient and beneficial foreign aid will come to an end. That is a shame. We historians have seen the future.

And it doesn't work.

(Copyright 1967, General Features Corp.)

SEND $1

. . . for those persons you would most like to see reading HUMAN EVENTS. We'll send them a 5-week introductory subscription, with a gift announcement in your name. Can you think of a more influential way to invest a dollar?

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

12/2/67

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions for the persons I have listed below, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by this low rate, so I enclose my payment of $___.

MY NAME _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read _____

Please list additional subscriptions on a separate sheet.

Mail to: HUMAN EVENTS
422 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Authors!

Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly, religious and even controversial manuscripts welcomed. For Free Booklet write Vantage Press, Dept. P.N., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1.

Brandon Hall
EXCLUSIVELY INDIVIDUAL CLASSES
Complete High School Curriculum Tutoring for All Schools and Colleges
SPECIALIZING IN HIGH I.Q.
Continuous Sessions and Enrollments
2510 Spalding Drive, Dunwoody, Ga. 30043
Grades 8-13
404 • 457-2963

IF YOUR GRANDCHILDREN NEVER SEE A SILVER DOLLAR . . . DON'T BLAME ME!

COIN LOVERS AWAKE!

Old "romantic" U.S. Silver Dollars have recently vanished from circulation forever and new government law prohibits future minting. These big silver beauties are the dying symbol of nearly two centuries of U.S. "hard-money". Today their high silver content, old dates and low mintage have made them more valuable as collectors items than as money. Alert investors and collectors are awakening to this unique "once in a lifetime", opportunity. Future profit potential is fantastic. You pay only about "face" value. Salt away your share now. Your grandchildren will thank you. This offer good limited time only.

FREE 1968 COIN BROCHURE
Includes past performances U.S. gold coins, proof sets and silver dollars with current prices and quantity rates. U.S. gold and silver study with depletion charts and future price predictions. Learn about a perfect coin hedge against future inflation, depression or devaluation (gold hike) . . . plus much more . . . You'll be amazed!

• HOW TO ORDER •
Send personal check today for immediate postpaid insured delivery. You must be 100% delighted or return coins for full cash refund. Satisfied customers all 50 states. Only limited stock available. Order today!

☆ U.S. Silver Dollars ☆
IDEAL FOR: Investment—Collectors—Keepsakes—Xmas Gifts

10 UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS — $28.50
You receive 10 different years before 1890, shipped in one air-tight unbreakable vinyl tube.

100 UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS — $256.50
You receive 5 different years before 1890, shipped in 5 sealed tubes of 20 coins per tube.

100 CIRCULATED DOLLARS — $199.50
You receive at least 25 different date or mint between 1878-1926 plus FREE set Coin Folders.

"LARGEST SELECTION OF U.S. SILVER DOLLARS IN THE WEST"
Deane S. Jones P.O. Box 8414-H, Reno, Nev. 89507
Telephone 702-322-7272
BANK REFERENCE: Nevada Bank of Commerce, 501 N. Virginia, Reno

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Addressed to Cuban Consul

Oswald's 'Last Letter' Still Puzzles FBI

From the Allen-Scott Report

Four years after the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI is still investigating a mystery involving the contents of the last letter Lee Harvey Oswald wrote before the Dallas tragedy.

The correspondence, intercepted and read by the FBI before it arrived at its destination, was mailed to the Soviet Embassy here in Washington on Nov. 12, 1963—or 10 days before the assassination.

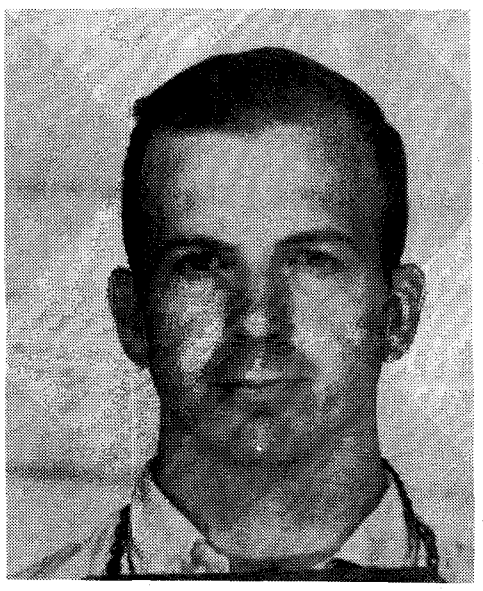
Written as a request for a Soviet visa, the letter contained a paragraph referring to the highly secret recall of a Cuban official in the Mexico City embassy days after Oswald had visited there and returned to Dallas.

The baffling question the FBI is still trying to answer is: How did Oswald learn about this official's unannounced recall?

The FBI has concluded the information would have had to come to Oswald from one of three sources:

(1) An informant in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City who contacted Oswald after he returned to the U.S.; (2) the Central Intelligence Agency; or (3) the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

Significantly, the FBI inquiry ascertained that CIA and KGB operators in Mexico City learned of the official's recall at approximately the same time



Alleged presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald seems to have had some interesting inside information on the comings and goings of Red diplomats.

and only a week before Oswald wrote his letter, containing the following paragraph:

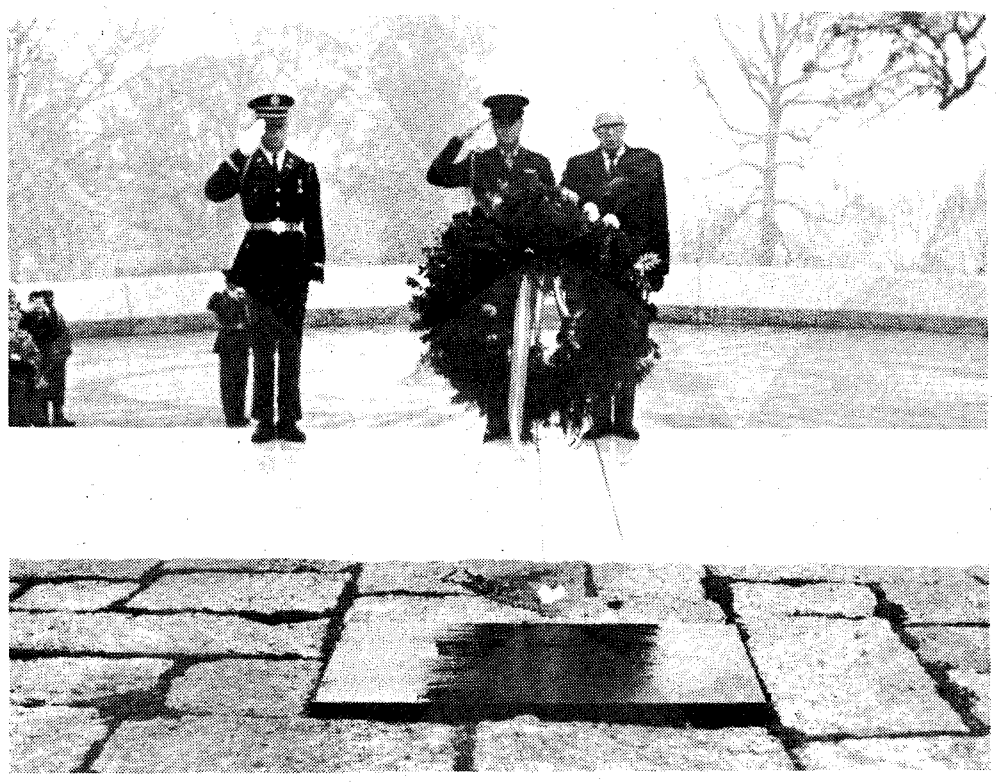
"Of course the Soviet Embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban Consul was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced."

According to the FBI's findings, there was absolutely no way Oswald could have obtained this information during his September visit to Mexico City, since the secret recall orders from Havana were not transmitted until after he had returned to Dallas. Even then there was no publicity and only a handful of persons knew about the orders, one FBI report states.

During its investigation of the Kennedy assassination, the Warren Commission directed one inquiry to the CIA to determine where Oswald might have obtained the information. It produced negative results.

The CIA's memorandum to the commission, now declassified and on file in the National Archives, states:

"We surmise that the reference in Oswald's 9 November letter to a man who has since been replaced must refer



A small White House detail places President Johnson's wreath at the grave of John F. Kennedy, four years to the day after the assassination.

to Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination.

"Azque was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November. We do not know who might have told Oswald that Azque was to be replaced."

After receiving this reply from the CIA, the Warren Commission's staff made no further inquiry on the Azque reference, but centered their probe on the circumstances under which the letter was prepared and later discovered.

The commission's inquiry into the Oswald letter, most details of which were buried in the 26 volumes of testimony, revealed that Mrs. Ruth Paine, on whose typewriter the final draft was made, and Marina Oswald, knew of the letter and its contents before it was mailed.

Mrs. Paine testified Oswald typed the letter while spending the November 9 weekend at her residence with his wife. After observing the letter when Oswald was not around, Mrs. Paine said she copied it. The commission's record shows she turned the copy over to the FBI on November 23, the day after the assassination.

An FBI report on file in the National Archives, which has been recently declassified, notes that the agency started its investigation immediately on intercepting Oswald's letter after it was mailed on November 12 in Irving, Tex.

At the time, the FBI agents involved in the intercept copied the text of the letter and put it in Oswald's Washington file with a note that one paragraph verified earlier information on Oswald's Mexico City visit.

The note pointed out that Oswald's mention of "Comrade Kostin" in the letter confirmed a CIA report that he had met with Valerity Vladimirovich Kostikov, a member of the consular staff of the Soviet Embassy, and one of the top KGB officers in the Western Hemisphere.

Oswald's "last letter" with its reference to the Cuban Embassy official is also being investigated by New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

Records in the National Archives here show Garrison's investigators recently combed the files for information about the Oswald letter and about how he learned of Consul Eusebio Azque's unannounced recall.

One witness, who appeared in recent weeks before Garrison's grand jury probe of the Kennedy assassination, has reported to a government agency that he was quizzed extensively about Oswald's letter. Several questions, he said, sought information designed to link Oswald with several Cubans reputedly employed by the CIA.

Senate Democratic Whip Russell Long (La.), a close friend of the New Orleans district attorney, is saying privately Garrison told him the "Oswald letter is a very important part of my investigation."

(Copyright 1967, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

ANCIENT ROMAN CHESS SETS

These superb, minutely detailed collector's sets are exact copies of classic Roman sculpture. The King is Augustus; the Queen, Livia; the Bishop, Cicero. The King is 4 7/8" high. Heavily weighted, felted Catalin pieces in Alabaster white and granite gray. Large 16 1/2" board.

Leatherette chest. 16 page historical book & rules $14.95
Same figures as above—hand antiqued gold & silver. Black & gold board. Simulated Morocco Chest $29.95
4 1/8" King, weighted & felted figures. Board, book, leatherette gift box $9.95
4 1/8" King, felted figures, board, book $6.95

Order early for Christmas

Plus $1.00 per set PP & Hdlg

Frank H. Decker
55 Crestwood Drive
Newport News, Va. 23601

End of the Blues:

Other Band Razors should have their heads examined – you'll find they're not all there!

The action's in the new Schick® 10-edge cartridge – with not just 6, but 10 new Krona Edges.

To keep your mornings bright and cheerful, Schick gives you a complete winding mechanism—new with every cartridge. While our competitor may think it's cheaper to put half the band mechanism in the razor and half in the cartridge, old and new parts do not always fit together. In fact the self-contained Schick cartridge fits all band razors.

Finally, the 10 Super Stainless Edges are held taut by an exclusive slotted band for positive shaving control. Every Krona® Edge has the incredibly smooth Miron® Coating for a surface of unequalled comfort.

Schick AUTO-BAND® Razor

Put your reliance on famous Schick Science.

Schick Safety Razor Co., Division of EVERSHARP, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Victories We Can't Afford

Battle at Dak To Consumes U.S. Strength

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

We can see clearly the pattern of North Viet Nam strategy in the extended battle at Dak To. It is a conventional use of power.

Picture South Viet Nam as a fortress under siege. All around its perimeter from the demilitarized zone along the long western border with Laos and Cambodia, North Viet Nam forces are attacking at points of their own choosing.

The border is much too long to be sealed. North Viet Nam forces are free to cross it to terrorize the peasantry or to attack weak U.S. or South Viet Nam forces.

However, the superior numbers and firepower of the U.S. and South Viet Nam forces make it impossible for North Viet Nam to hold ground in the south. North Viet Nam must always withdraw under superior pressure to its sanctuaries in Laos and Cambodia.

Despite its superior power, the United States cannot secure South Viet Nam against attack. It cannot occupy all the country in sufficient force to deny access to North Viet Nam.

These conditions dictate the course of battle. The initiative lies with North Viet Nam. It has been attacking to disrupt U.S. pacification efforts and to demonstrate that the United States cannot protect the people of South Viet Nam.

When U.S. forces occupy a district in strength, North Viet Nam formations withdraw or lie low. They observe which peasants are cooperating with the government. When U.S. forces are called out of the district to meet North Viet Nam offensives elsewhere, the North Viet Nam local forces resume operations, liquidate government supporters and warn the people never to cooperate with the government.

This changing character of the war explains the optimistic reports coming from American observers. A reporter who visits one of our divisions will find conditions better than they were before the division arrived. But he doesn't see what happens when the division is called away to another battlefield.

In response to Gen. Westmoreland's thrust into the Mekong Delta, North Viet Nam attacked from the demilitarized zone into Quang Tri Province where U.S. Marines had been dispersed on pacification duty. As Gen. Walt warned at the time, taking Marines from pacification duty would expose loyal Vietnamese to the Communist terror. Gen. Westmoreland had to move Army troops from other areas to help the defense of Quang Tri Province.

Wounded soldiers of the 173rd Airborne Brigade await evacuation on the slopes of Hill 875 during the bitter fighting for control of the Dak To area. The battle already has been one of the bloodiest of the war.

With U.S. defenses concentrated at the demilitarized zone, North Vietnamese strategists sought a new place to strike—Dak To. The battle forced a new disposition of U.S. forces to meet the attack. Thus, the conventional war and the guerrilla war are coordinated through unified strategy.

U.S. reporting depicts these conventional battles as victories because the enemy suffers heavier casualties. This is the kind of victory we cannot afford.

The battles are indecisive. Their aim is attrition and demoralization. They are started by the enemy, continued as long as he pleases and stopped when he decides to stop. We can be certain that he has planned them to his advantage.

The battles escalate U.S. casualties. They sharply increase the consumption of U.S. munitions. Enemy costs are low except in lives lost, and life is his cheapest commodity.

For every youth killed, he will build morale in the north by charging the death to U.S. imperialists. Yes, every battle is planned to weaken the United States and to sustain North Viet Nam's will to win. That is the meaning of Dak To. It is a sequel to Con Thien. There will be many more such battles.

But Dak To should have other meaning for us. Why is the United States submitting to such rules of war? Why does it allow North Viet Nam forces to range at will through Laos and Cambodia and to strike our forces from these sanctuaries? Why are our superior forces prohibited from encircling and destroying the enemy formations which are attacking them?

Ask President Johnson.

Issue of War's Legality Will Have to Be Faced

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Justice William O. Douglas and Potter Stewart have about as much in common, day in and day out, as George Meany and Barry Goldwater. When the liberal and the conservative united two weeks ago in a major dissenting opinion, it was a rare occasion around the U.S. Supreme Court. Brethren of the high court seldom dwell in brotherly love.

There was more to this occasion than mere novelty. Douglas and Stewart were urging that the Supreme Court take up the prickly issue of the legality of the U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. If their dissenting views had prevailed, the court would have put itself squarely in the middle of one of the great constitutional battles of American jurisprudence.

A young Vietnamese woman weeps after Viet Cong troops smashed through her native village, burning and killing. The attack, an everyday occurrence in South Viet Nam, left 15 civilians dead.

The facts of the case were simple. Three young men had been drafted on the West Coast, sent through basic training, and then ordered to Viet Nam. They sued Secretary McNamara, asking an injunction against enforcement of these orders. They also asked a declaratory judgment that the U.S. military commitment is "illegal." The federal district court dismissed their suit; the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed. The three soldiers then petitioned the Supreme Court for review. On November 6 a majority of the court denied their petition. Douglas and Stewart dissented.

"There exist in this case questions of great magnitude," said Stewart. He outlined a few of them: Is the present U.S. military activity in Viet Nam a "war" within the meaning of the Constitution? If so, may a President constitutionally order troops to fight in Viet Nam in the absence of a formal congressional declaration of war? What is the legal effect of the SEATO treaty? What is the legal effect of the Tonkin Gulf resolution, by which Congress approved the President's deployment of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia?

"These are large and deeply troubling questions," Stewart concluded. "We cannot make these problems go away simply by refusing to hear the case of three obscure army privates."

History suggests that the Douglas-Stewart view eventually will prevail. In times past the high court repeatedly has taken up constitutional questions involving the war-making powers. No clear pattern of law emerges from the hundred-odd cases, but together they tell a fascinating story.

Most persons doubtless are familiar with the two major provisions of the Constitution. In Article I, the power "to declare war" is vested in the Congress; in Article II, the President is designated "commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy." It often is forgotten that at least a dozen other clauses deal in some fashion with the prospect of a country at war.

Taken together, these provisions make one point abundantly clear: The Founding Fathers wanted the people, not the executive or the military, to be supreme. Thus the Congress, not the President, is given authority to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a Navy, to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasion, and to exercise authority over "forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings."

But the key questions always go back to the two main provisions. No one challenges the power of a President to take immediate action, without congressional approval, "to repel invasion." Plainly, the President also is to "execute the laws," and such treaties as the SEATO pact are part of the supreme law of the land.

Yet the Constitution treats "war" as a special condition. Certain things are permissible in "time of war" that are forbidden in "time of peace." As a matter of law, what constitutes a "time of war"?

More than a hundred years ago, in the famous "Prize Cases" of 1863, the Supreme Court wrestled with the problem. It was one of those 5-to-4 decisions. The majority, speaking through Grier, upheld Lincoln's action in proclaiming a blockade; the minority, speaking through Nelson, said flatly that no President has power to wage "a personal war."

Under a different set of facts, the same close question was offered to the court in the three soldiers' petition two weeks ago. The court ducked, but Douglas and Stewart are right: Sooner or later, the issue will have to be faced.

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Senators Javits (left) and Muskie have consistently tried to pin the blame for big-city riots on "society" while apparently ignoring expert testimony pinpointing agitators responsible for much of the strife.

No Time for Obstructionism

Liberals fight riot investigations

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

You wouldn't think, would you, that fellows like Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.) and Edmund S. Muskie (D.-Maine) would throw themselves athwart a Senate effort to find out what happened in more than 100 riots in 140 American cities since January 1964?

You'd like to believe, I guess, that Javits and Muskie would want to pull their weight, instead of dragging their oars, in this important expedition of the Ship of State.

I mean, the President has set up his own commission to investigate civil disorders. The House of Representatives has assigned a committee, chaired by Rep. William Tuck (D.-Va.) to go into the same matter. And the Senate, after a tentative start by the Judiciary Committee, to find out what's going on, turned the investigation over to its crack outfit for fact-finding.

The elite truth-seeking unit, by common consent, is the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, chaired by John McClellan (D.-Ark.), the most masterful committee chairman in the nation. The investigations subcommittee originated as the celebrated Truman Committee of World War II made its name by uncovering some live Communists, like William Remington in 1948, went on to expose 5-percenters, labor racketeers, the bugs in the TFX aircraft and I dunno what else. Honest, I bet this is the one committee in town whose purity of reputation might cause a liberal to be turned into a Pillar of Salt for hollering "witch hunt" at it.

Don't ask me what Javits and Muskie are up to. I only know what I see and hear. Every time I drop in at the theater-like hearing room, there's a competent witness, like a police officer or a mayor, from Houston and Nashville, trying to get things on record so that the McClellan committee can get on with its work, and there's Javits, Muskie and sometimes Fred R. Harris (D.-Okla.), trying to fudge the facts. The facts are you can't blame the riots in these cities on the horrible conditions you find up North in housing, unemployment and schooling. A cop was killed in Houston and bystanders were stoned and sniped at in Nashville, and everybody knows these were SNCC operations.

They were deliberately planned and brazenly organized. In Nashville, unless you want to say that Mayor Beverly Briley is a liar and came in with rigged testimony, the regional office of the "War on Poverty" not only helped to promote a hate school, but is rife with ineptitude and fraud.

McClellan's committee, manned with more than 20 skilled investigators, is just beginning. After it collates the data on Houston and Nashville, it will look into disturbances at Plainfield, Englewood, Newark, Detroit and the other battlegrounds.

I wouldn't want to anticipate McClellan's findings as to a pattern, if there is any, and I haven't talked with him on the subject. But the other day Javits broke down and half-apologized for obstructionism. It was about time he did, and the same could be said for Harris and Muskie.

All three of them seem to be under some sort of compulsion to foil the pattern-finding, to pettifog whenever testimony points toward instigation, to muss up any trail that leads to skulduggery in the Office of Economic Opportunity, which wages the "War on Poverty."

It must have been a long while, certainly never before in this century, since there was so much overt civil disturbance in our country. Not even President Kennedy's assassination caused a Senate committee, a House committee and a White House commission to search independently for the reasons why.

Javits, Harris and Muskie haven't been helpful.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

DISCREDITING THE U.N.—"The other day, when South Africa's Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller rose to address the General Assembly of the United Nations, the delegates of 72 countries walked out. This was to demonstrate their opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid, or racial separation. But what it really pointed up was one of the U.N.'s basic weaknesses—a tendency on the part of many of its members to stage a show for propaganda purposes rather than adhere to the Charter's rules designed to promote an orderly and civilized consideration of contentious international issues. The walkout against the South Africans constituted an act of immaturity. Such conduct certainly does not nourish faith in the idea of a town meeting of the world or a parliament of mankind. It serves only to discredit the U.N."—From the Washington *Evening Star*

Italy's Renato Crotti

How One Man Makes Communists See the Light

By NINO LO BELLO

Carpi, Italy:—Is there a cure for Communists? One north Italian industrialist here certainly has found a gimmick that works just dandy. It's rather expensive—but it works.

This factory town, 34 miles northwest of Bologna, makes up the nucleus of the so-called "Red Belt of Italy," where better than half of the people give their ballots to the Communists and where, in the last election, the Reds hiked their vote 4 per cent.

A most unique method of combatting communism is the one used by 46-year-old Renato Crotti. He owns a textile mill and dye works, and among his hundreds of workers the majority are Communists or fellow travelers. Signor Crotti, a millionaire several times over, decided to do something about the Red movement in Italy, which has the largest Communist party outside the Iron Curtain. He came up with a good idea.

"I offer the Communists in my region a chance to visit Russia and other Red nations with all expenses paid by me. Really, I foot the entire bill. The only stipulation I make is that when they come back, they are to make an honest declaration of what they have seen into my tape recorder."

Ask Signor Crotti if his scheme works.

"Does it work?" he roars. "It works so well that if I had more money at my disposal I'd invite every fool Communist in Italy to be my guest in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Sofia, Bucharest and East Berlin.

"These dyed-in-the-wool Reds we have here in Carpi come back to me and admit they were wrong about 'the Soviet paradise.' I've sponsored a number of trips now during the summer months, and I plan to sponsor more every summer for a goup of 20 Italians who voted the Communist ticket last time."

A self-made man who built his knitwear mill into the largest one on "The Boot," Crotti keeps folder files of his "converts." At random he cites the case of Alberto Sassi—who mailed Crotti half of his torn Communist party card after a trip behind the Curtain.

"I can no longer remain a Communist," said Sassi, an electrician in the Crotti plant. "Thanks to you I have seen the countries under Soviet control, and I have seen that liberty does not exist. I have seen that labor unions do not protect workers' interests and that labor problems are very far from being solved."

Another well-established Italian Red—Dr. Eldo Rossi, who was elected to the Carpi City Council on the Communist ballot—reported seeing Soviet villages with no sewers, no running water, no paved streets and no lights. Said Councilman Rossi for the record:

"I saw in Moscow that the new apartments weren't any bigger than 45 square yards and that the older apartments were usually about 25 square yards. In most cases there were two and three families sharing the same two rooms—with one kitchen and one toilet in common for an entire floor of nine or 10 families."

After every trip Crotti publishes an 80-page, color-cover, *Life*-like magazine called *Tutto*, which prints pictures snapped by the participants of his free tours and articles or letters written by them. Selling for 150 lire (24 cents), the magazine nets a readership of 70,000. Here's a typical paragraph from the pen of textile worker Maria Rettighieri, an admitted Communist sympathizer until she took the Crotti tour:

"It's useless to lie—the difference between East and West Berlin you note quickly. From the West where the life is dynamic and cheerful, you pass through that cruel Wall to a type of existence that is extremely monotonous and drab. In Poland you see poverty all over. The people in Budapest are better off, but there is suppression by the regime. I could never live under a system like that. Moscow is a picturesque city, but the cost of living is fantastically high."

Renato Crotti displays a sign comparing food prices in Italian lire and Russian rubles. His unique project has made many anti-Communists out of former Reds.

Crotti's free pilgrimages are made in buses, cover over 5,000 miles and last about three weeks. He uses Russian buses and lets Moscow provide the guides. That way nobody can say he's trying to stack the cards. Renato Crotti's ace in the hole is that he deals from the top and lets the Communists double-deal themselves.

□ □ □

DANGER SIGN?—"*Authors Take Sides on Viet Nam* is a collection of answers (mine, I fear, among them) to two questions: Are you for or against the intervention of the United States in Viet Nam? How, in your opinion, should the conflict be resolved? Needless to say, most of those who answer the first question are 'against,' and the preponderance of those who answer the second say, 'By an American withdrawal.' . . . I have been watching this kind of thing going on for the last half century, and the only conclusion to be drawn from it, and from accompanying literature, is that intellectuals in their judgments on public affairs are nearly always wrong. If I were Ho Chi Minh I should regard the strong preponderance of feeling on his side in a book like *Authors Take Sides on Viet Nam* as far from reassuring. Look at the record! I should say to myself. . . ."—By Malcolm Muggeridge in *Esquire*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Despite Court Decisions

Welfare Payments Are Not Legal Obligations

By JUDGE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF

(By a 2-to-1 decision, the U.S. District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia three weeks ago ruled residency requirements for welfare payments unconstitutional. The following article is excerpted from Judge Holtzoff's dissenting opinion in that case.)

I respectfully dissent from the conclusion of the majority that the District of Columbia statute prescribing a residence requirement of one year for eligibility for receiving public assistance is unconstitutional, as transgressing the equal protection of the laws clause of the 14th Amendment, and as interfering with freedom of travel. In my opinion the enactment is a valid exercise of legislative power. . . .

The District of Columbia statute involved in these cases is D.C. Code No. 3-203, the pertinent provisions of which read as follows:

> "Public assistance shall be awarded to or on behalf of any needy individual who either (a) has *resided in the District for one year immediately preceding the date of filing his application for such assistance;* or (b) who was born within one year immediately preceding the application for such aid, if the parent or other relative with whom the child is living has resided in the District for one year immediately preceding the birth; or (c) is otherwise within one of the categories of public assistance established by this chapter . . . ." [Emphasis supplied.]"

The constitutionality of clauses (a) and (b) of the above statute is attacked in these actions.

In two of these cases the plaintiff is a mother with dependent children. The funds out of which public assistance for dependent children is disbursed by the states (including the District of Columbia) are in part provided by the individual states and in part by a grant from the federal government. . . .

In order to be eligible for a federal grant for this purpose, a state is required to submit a plan to the secretary of health, education and welfare, containing certain specified provisions, 42 U.S.C. 602 (a). [which] contains the following requirement:

> "(b) The secretary shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes as a condition of eligibility for aid to families with dependent children a residence requirement which denied aid with respect to any child residing in the state (1) who has resided in the state for one year immediately preceding the application for such aid, or (2) who was born within one year immediately preceding the application, if the parent or other relative with whom the child is living has resided in the state for one year immediately preceding the birth."

In other words, the Social Security Act expressly authorizes states receiving federal grants for aid to dependent children to impose residence requirements for eligibility for relief, with the limitation that such residence requirements shall not exceed one year. Consequently, insofar as aid to dependent children is concerned, the residence requirement exacted by the District of Columbia was expressly authorized by the Social Security Act, under which federal grants are made to the states for that purpose. . . .

Statutes imposing specific residence prerequisites for receiving relief have been in existence in many states for a long time. They are not restricted to aid to dependent children, but in a broad scope are generally applicable to relief payments of all kinds. The usual residence requirement is one year.

Without any attempt at making an exhaustive enumeration, a partial survey shows that the following states, among others, impose a residence requirement of at least one year as a qualification for receiving relief of any type: Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Utah and Oregon. Virginia imposes such a condition for several types of relief.

Such provisions are accepted as appropriate and prudent, if not indispensable, features of any system of administering relief to needy persons. The obvious purpose of such restrictions is to minimize the likelihood of imposition and abuses, even though at times they result in hardship to some individuals.

The wisdom, policy, desirability and expediency of such conditions are not within the purview of the judiciary, but must be determined by the legislature.

The powers of government are vested primarily in an elective legislative body and an elective executive. Were they to be shifted in whole or in part to the courts, composed of members holding office by permanent tenure, we would cease to have a popular form of government. An oligarchy would supplant it, no matter how benevolent. . . .

Members of the judiciary must not be influenced by their own views of the wisdom, expediency, or desirability of legislation, or by their own attitude toward charity. They must limit themselves to considering objectively and solely the constitutional power to enact the statute that is being challenged. . . .

Statutes may not be lightly set aside by the judiciary on the theory that they contravene some constitutional limitation. It is a basic principle that there is a strong presumption of constitutionality as to every legislative enactment. This presumption must be clearly overcome before a statute may be declared invalid. . . .

Chief Justice Marshall developed and expounded the doctrine that if in a justiciable controversy instituted by a party having standing to sue, it is determined that an applicable statute is in conflict with the Constitution the issues should be determined in accordance with the Constitution and the statute declared invalid, *Marbury vs. Madison* (1 Cranch. 137).

Judge Holtzoff feels the legislature rather than the judiciary should decide the residency requirements in order to receive welfare.

He, nevertheless, called for caution in the exercise of this prerogative and announced that it should be exerted only if the conviction of incompatibility was clear and strong. He said in *Fletcher vs. Peck*, (6 Cranch. 87, 128):

> "The question, whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution, is, at all times, a question of much delicacy, which ought seldom, if ever, to be decided in the affirmative, in a doubtful case. The court, when impelled by duty to render such a judgment, would be unworthy of its station, could it be unmindful of the solemn obligations which that station imposes. But it is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers, and its acts to be considered as void. The opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other." . . .

In my opinion the statutory provision challenged in these cases is clearly a valid exercise of legislative power.

Relief and welfare payments by the government are grants. They are not the payment of legal obligations. The legislative branch of the government in providing grants has a right to select objects for which and the persons to whom they shall be made.

That it chooses to make grants to members of one group does not mean that it is under an obligation to make similar grants to members of another group, even though the second group may be similar to the first and equally worthy. *A fortiori* the fact that Congress has authorized grants to be made to members of one group, does not empower the courts to extend them to members of the second group. . . .

No basis for invalidity is discernible in a limitation of grants or welfare and relief funds to residents of the state. In fact, the majority opinion so concedes.

The legislature, however, is not compelled to leave the matter of determining whether a particular person is or is not a resident to administrative officials. Such a course would be administratively inefficient, ponderous and slow, as well as expensive. No reason is perceived why Congress may not provide a simple formula for distinguishing permanent residents of the state from other persons who happen to be sojourning in it at any one time. Residence for one year is such a test.

There are numerous rights and privileges that are conferred on residents of a state but which are denied to other persons within its boundaries. An outstanding example is the residence requirement for voters, imposing a specified length of residence within the state. Certain occupations are at times limited to residents. Numerous examples may be cited.

As concerns the equal protection of the laws clause of the 14th Amendment, it needs no citation of authorities to establish that reasonable classifications are not a violation of that constitutional provision. Admittedly, it is reasonable to differentiate between residents and non-residents for the purpose of making relief payments. The one-year requirement is a simple method of distinguishing between the two groups. . . .

Legislatures may have valid reasons for limiting relief payments to residents of the state for a specific minimum period. Whether we would approve the same course as a matter of policy and expediency is immaterial.

The manifest purpose of the legislation is to prevent a particular state or district from becoming a Mecca for migrants from other states where relief payments are smaller. This is a reasonable and legitimate purpose.

A survey of relief payments in some of the neighboring states, as compared with those made in the District of Columbia, clearly demonstrates the reason for the possible fear of the District of Columbia that it might be confronted with an invasion of prospective applicants for relief from other states, if it were not for the residence qualification. For example, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the average monthly grant of aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia for a family was $168.08; in Virginia, it was $123.59; in Maryland, it was $153.22; in West Virginia, only $98.14; in North Carolina, it was $24.24 per person. . . .

The second infirmity found in the statute by the majority opinion is that the limitation interferes with freedom of travel.

The right to travel throughout the realm is concededly one of the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States. Clearly the District of Columbia or any one of the states would be without power to block the entrance of any person residing within the United States, or in any way directly to interfere with travel between the states.

The existence of this right does not bar the Congress, however, from imposing a tax on railroad, airline or bus tickets and thereby making travel more costly. It does not constitute an invalid interference with the right of travel from state to state, or from any state to the District of Columbia, to impose residence requirements for voters, or for the pursuit of specified occupations.

The same reasoning applies to residence requirements for eligibility to relief payments.

□ □ □

REP. ROBERT TAFT Jr. (R.-Ohio) recently thumbed through the Department of Agriculture's 1967 yearbook, "Outdoors USA," only to find pictures of both Lady Bird and Lynda Bird. The GOP lawmaker wonders if the photos have anything to do with the fact that LBJ is up for re-election in less than a year. The 1966 yearbook, he notes, contained neither picture nor mention of any member of the President's family.

DEFEND YOURSELF!

INSTANTLY STOPS ATTACKER

Assailants run screaming when sprayed in face with BODYGUARD. When you're in danger, simply press tip. Spray causes temporary blindness, coughing and sneezing and leaves red stain for identification. Effective up to 15 feet. Fires up to 25 times without reloading. Contains same ingredient used by U.S. mailmen to render vicious dogs helpless instantly. Easily concealed in hand—legal to carry—no license required. 100% as effective as tear gas. Used by cabbies, watchmen, waitresses, policemen, stores, nurses, nightworkers, gas stations, etc. Carry in purse or pocket. BODYGUARD only $2 postpaid (3 for $5 or 7 for $10 postpaid). For fast Airmail delivery add 25¢ for each BODYGUARD. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-32
2427 CUSSETA ROAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-32
2427 CUSSETA ROAD, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903
Enclosed is $_____ (check, cash or m.o.)
Rush me _____ BODYGUARD Self-Defenders.
NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Former Alabama Gov. George Wallace cannot possibly win the presidency, according to columnist Goldwater, but he can pull in enough votes to insure the re-election of President Johnson over the GOP candidate.

LBJ/Wallace Hard to Beat

By BARRY GOLDWATER

George Wallace and Lyndon B. Johnson make up a political package which is going to be hard to beat in 1968, no matter how hard anyone tries to disavow it.

Any Republican who is overconfident about the election should spend some time in Wallaceland, as I just have. Their confidence would, if they could face the facts, melt like a snowball in the Southern sun.

There is no question in my mind that Wallace can throw up to 10 per cent of the vote to President Johnson by simply diverting it from the Republican candidate, particularly if that candate tries to echo LBJ.

Wallace cannot, by any stretch of the facts I've been able to put together, draw enough votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives, as some of his hotter supporters claim. That simply isn't a realistic hope. But the Wallace candidacy has every chance of re-electing Mr. Johnson.

Nothing could help the Johnson campaign more than the Wallace candidacy. Considering the animosity which Wallace publicly expresses for the President, it is difficult to conceive why he is working so hard to get him re-elected.

The Wallace candidacy gives voters in the South—and in some states of the North as well—a perfect "out." They might never support Mr. Johnson, and they might also hate to vote for a Republican. Instead of perhaps having to pick the Republican as the lesser of two evils, they could pull away for Wallace and, without thinking, re-elect LBJ.

Part of the matter is racial, of course, but actually, when it comes to votes, a minor part. Those who feel Mr. Johnson has gone too far in breaking racial barriers undoubtedly know the Republican party has been color-blind longer than any other. On straight racial matters, the Wallace candidacy may be a standoff, hurting both candidates equally.

But the effect is far from equal in the gnawing area of general discontent that has swept every section of the country. Despite the racism attached to Wallace by the press in general, he has been hammering away hardest at altogether different matters—the growing tax burden, the shift away from representative government toward executive bossism, corruption in high places, bureaucratic meddling with every phase of our lives.

For many voters—more than either Republicans or Democrats have been frank enough to admit so far—Wallace is going to be the means to register a loud protest, most of which will be against the Democrats.

In ordinary years such a protest would shift votes directly to the opposition and weigh heavily in assuring the defeat of the party in power. But with George Wallace determined to make the upcoming election anything but normal, the protest vote—even of the far left—can make itself heard not by voting for the Republicans but by voting for Wallace.

If Lyndon Johnson has a secret weapon, it is George Wallace. Politics, as they say, makes strange bedfellows.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

The Number Was 13

From the Richmond *News Leader*

In the North Side section of Minneapolis anti-poverty officials bent over backwards to be certain that a policy-making board for a neighborhood center met all qualifications.

First, members of the board were to be elected by poor persons among 52,000 residents of the section. Rules required the board to have a Jew, a Negro, an American Indian and seven poor persons among its 13 members. A primary election was held in which 40 persons were nominated. Two weeks later, a final election was held in which 1,317 persons voted.

First the results were categorized. That is, the posts of Jewish and Indian members were filled without regard for higher votes that might have been cast for other candidates. Negro members were chosen on the same basis. Then the remaining vacancies were allotted on the basis of vote counts. In the end, the board met the rules on composition by having one Jewish, one Indian, seven Negro, and four white Protestant members.

A true picture of democracy at work.

□ □ □

SOVIETS NOT "MELLOWING"—Three members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee have returned from the Soviet Union disputing liberal notions that the Kremlin is mellowing. Representatives John Culver (D.-Iowa), Robert Taft Jr. (R.-Ohio) and John Buchanan (R.-Ala.) said that "any major improvement in East-West relations is still a long way off." In fact, they said, the Kremlin was likely to intensify the Cold War event further.

The Demagogues Speak

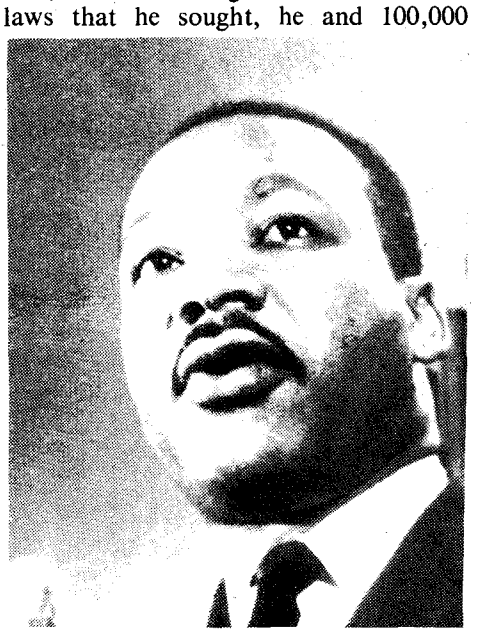
By MORRIE RYSKIND

None can deny our land is in sore straits, and a lady in her 80s writes me despairingly of what has happened and is happening to America. She concludes with a heartfelt "Oh, for a Teddy Roosevelt!"

She spoke not as a Republican but as an American, and would clearly welcome any candidate who would restore our faith in our ancient virtues, whatever his party.

But—so far, at least—there is no TR on the horizon. And when a nation loses faith in its leader, the voice of the demagogue rings out over the muted peal of the Liberty Bell.

And the shrillest voice is that of the honored—and more dangerous because of his "respectability"—Rev. Martin Luther King. Testifying before a senatorial committee shortly after the disgraceful Washington March on the Pentagon, he proclaimed—in more scholarly language, of course—"You ain't seen nothin' yet!" He warned that, unless the legislators enacted the laws that he sought, he and 100,000



Dr. Martin Luther King has threatened Washington, D.C., with a massive sit-in that would tie up the goverment.

followers would tie up the city in a gigantic sit-in that would permit neither the Congress nor the capital to function.

In England, a similar black racist was just given a jail term for uttering like threats, but then this English copy of Malcolm X did not boast a Nobel Prize. Speaking of which, I recall Harry Truman's dry comment when the reverend received that coveted award: "Well, I didn't give it to him."

But Dr. King hasn't made his end runs without noble assistance from the liberal commentators of the communications media, both white and black, who ran interference for him. And if we don't soon have a race riot to end all race riots, no one can fault these worthies.

Take their comments, both before and after, on the recent by-elections. In any contest where a Negro ran against a Caucasian, they strongly intimated—in the press and on TV—that it was the duty of the colored voter to support the Negro. But, on the other hand, if whites voted for the white man, it would be because of a racist backlash.

Now that is surely racism in reverse. For it is possible that, in some instances, the Caucasian was eminently qualified for the post he sought. I grant it is unlikely, but whites have made enormous progress in recent years, and some very decent folk may have voted for the Caucasian in that perhaps mistaken belief.

Certainly there was no Jim Crowism when the voters of Massachusetts elected a colored senator. Would it have been bigotry had he run against Teddy Kennedy and been defeated?

But if many whites voted for Carl Stokes for mayor of Cleveland over a scion of the Taft family, those who did not—I quote from a liberal newspaper—showed that "large numbers of white Democrats had deserted their party to vote against the Negro." By that same token, a large number of Republicans deserted Goldwater in 1964—was that because of anti-Semitism?

The omnipresent Dr. King's comment on the Cleveland election was that it was fine, but long overdue. Unless similar victories came soon, he warned, we would not only get bigger and better summer riots, but we'd get them in winter, too. Happily, he hasn't staked out autumn and spring.

Let me say at once that Mr. Stokes made many of us cheer when he said of his victory, "God bless America!" There was nothing of the racist braggadocio in him, but simple gratefulness for the realization of his share of the American Dream. I am certain we all wish him well, and don't be surprised if the country isn't proud of him before he's through.

For, be it noted, while Dr. King worked hard to get out the colored vote for him, the new mayor was careful not to be seen with the reverend on the hustings.

And, if further proof of his political perspicacity is wanted, Mr. Stokes flatly turned down Hubert Humphrey's offer to campaign for him.

I suspect he may have endeared himself to the electorate because of the company he didn't keep. Good luck, Mayor.

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

□ □ □

OEO Propaganda

From the Nashville *Banner*

Congressman Frank T. Bow of Ohio, a staunch supporter of governmental economy, shed no tears the other day when the Office of Economic Opportunity complained it had run out of ink in the middle of a printing job and Congress had given it no funds to buy more.

Instead, with tongue in cheek, he told colleagues he wasn't surprised that the agency had exhausted its ink supply.

"A few days ago," the Ohioan said, "an indignant constituent sent me a handsome magazine of 30 pages or more, printed on slick paper, published by the OEO to extol its own virtues. I have asked for a justification.

"In one day's mail this week I received four communications from OEO, some with enclosures, two of them from Mr. Shriver, explaining to me that OEO deserves a new lease on life.

"I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if OEO spent less money on paper and ink advertising itself and lobbying for its own programs it might have sufficient funds,".

The Ohio congressman hit the nerve center of a much-needed reform. No government agency should be permitted to spend tax dollars in an effort to perpetuate itself. If an agency's achievements can't prove its worth it isn't worth saving.

Good deeds, invariably, speak for themselves.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'Great Society' Has Proved to Be Unworkable Society

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

Heard much about the "Great Society" recently?

You bet you haven't.

Sometime during the past year the "Great Society" talk just pooped out. It has become one of those unfortunate, sarcastic phrases like Wilson's "War to End Wars" or Hoover's "Two Cars in Every Garage." Too much of what we see around us is anything but great.

It is easy to blame the inventor of the "Great Society" slogan who lives across from the gradually emptying U.S. Treasury. But wasn't he simply expressing the grasping druthers of most of us? The late President John F. Kennedy, for all the technicolor promises in the New Frontier at least asked us to think about what we could do for our country.

The "Great Society" was the pie-wagon. Nothing, really, was demanded of us except our votes. There was a lot of high-faluting talk about education, but very little about the sweat that study and training require.

We would eliminate slums by bulldozers and building contracts. But too few pointed out that if you throw enough garbage out the windows you can turn Park Avenue into a slum. We would banish poverty. But poverty of the spirit is not cured by a government check.

We were all going to make a lot more money. Inflationary wage settlements that mean increased prices have been recently hailed from the White House. You don't hear about anti-inflation wage "guidelines" any more. The Administration seems to have concluded that if the dam is going out it might at least have some fun shooting the rapids.

Too many of us really didn't want opportunity to improve ourselves. As opportunity has improved, so has crime, irresponsible behavior and social commotion. What we really wanted was delivery of the good life. Prepaid. On the doorstep.

We forget one thing. Integrity. The good life consists of more than hooking doughnuts. Wheat must be raised, flour milled, lard rendered and doughnuts fried. The achievement of aspiration requires something in addition to demand and grab.

Let us not blame America, alone. The something-for-nothing virus is worldwide. Uruguay is in virtual bankruptcy because its people, by perfectly democratic processes, voted themselves short hours, high fixed wages, early retirement and fat pensions. In the chill dawn Uruguayans face two alternatives—starve or get back to work.

Recently, Manuel Quintana, an Argentine rancher, sent a memorandom to his country's president, Juan Carlos Ongania, in which he suggested that the government had better start teaching young Argentines that the way to get ahead in the world is to be honest and hard-working.

Too many of that nation's youngsters, he said, grow up thinking the way to succeed is to be unscrupulous, to "lie elo-quently," to be a "sharp operator" and to do as little contructive work as possible. Quintana suggested a new "Mentality for Progress" emphasis in Argentine public education.

"Mentality for Progress." Not bad. Many countries with sparse natural resources are rich and many countries with rich natural resources are poor because of the possession or lack of mentality-for-progress. When American schools threw out Old Man McGuffey's stern copybook maxims and got on the Dick-and-Jane kick, maybe that's when our kids really began to be "deprived."

Irving Kristol, writing about the "urban crisis" in the October *Fortune* magazine contrasts the reaction of former European immigrants in American cities with that of recent Negro immigrants from the South. He says:

"Previous immigrants assimilated into a work-oriented and production-oriented society, where it was generally agreed that hard labor is good for you and self-denial ennobling . . . Today no one goes around saying that work is good for you, and our mass media incite to everything but self-denial.

"Thus, the ethos that is most suited to the Negroes' condition has been discarded by our affluent society. The new ethos—celebrating the joys of consumption, luxury, leisure—is as if precisely designed to demoralize and affront Negroes, especially young and poor Negroes. The upshot is that, for many, small and steady progress seems worse than none at all, and welfare becomes a way of life for them."

The search for dignity requires self-esteem.

Self-esteem—the feeling that you are quite a fellow—is hard to come by among those who are not very good at anything.

You get good at something by working at it, or studying for it.

Opportunity is a demandable thing. Among the able-bodied and mentally normal it is the only demandable thing. To demand more is to produce, not the "Great Society," but the unworkable society.

We, like the Uruguayans, are going to find that out.

(Copyright 1967, General Features Corp.)

□ □ □

$14 BILLIONS A YEAR—"Tax Foundation, Inc., figured the other day that with the interest on the federal debt at $14 billion a year, the United States would in 23.5 years pay out in interest alone an amount equal to the $336-billion debt. But at the end of this time, 'Uncle Sam would still owe every dime on the principal.' Such illustrations are instructive, but let no one get his hopes up that they will shock Congress into paring the debt. The spenders are fighting to prevent a proposed cut of less than $3 billion a year in the President's budget figures and a deficit of upward of $25 billion is a distinct possibility. The way things are going, we may look back on a $336-billion debt and a $14-billion-a-year debt service charge as part of 'the good old days.'"—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

□ □ □

BLOOD TO VIET CONG?—Commenting on the proposal of some that blood be sent to the Communist Viet Cong, California Gov. Ronald Reagan said: "I favor it, providing it is sent in the original container."

BREAK the BLOCKADE!
BUY...
RHODESIAN
PRODUCTS

supersonic

"CONQUEST"
PORTABLE
TRANSISTOR
RADIO
AM/FM

MADE IN
RHODESIA

MODEL PR100

COUPON

Make all checks payable to:
AMERICAN-SOUTHERN
AFRICA COUNCIL, SUITE N1,
800 Fourth Street, S.W.,
Washington, D. C. 20024

Please send me ____ radio(s) at $69.50 each.
I enclose $ _____
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

Check here if you would like to receive a catalogue of other fine Rhodesian products. ☐

THE ELECTRONICS EXPERTS AGREE!

This precision made Rhodesian radio far surpasses any domestic product of comparable price in range, quality of tone, and most important - durability.

Economic sanctions by the United Nations against Rhodesia have not hampered Rhodesian manufacturing - in fact, in meeting the onslaught of Liberal oppression, Rhodesia has developed even finer products in an already quality-conscious economy. The result is one of the finest radios on the world market today.

Because of the high standard of workmanship, THIS RADIO IS FULLY GUARANTEED by electronics dealers in the United States. It is operated by four size "D" batteries and will play for 1000 hours without replacements. The reception capacity of this radio was designed for great distances in the vast regions of Africa and therefore gives American customers a listening range greater than any similar product. THIS RADIO ACTUALLY RECEIVES SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA HERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Here is the opportunity to own an all transistorized radio that will give you years of listening pleasure and help a gallant people show the world that they are not fighting freedoms fight alone.

Mail the coupon today. Your order will be filled immediately from our shipment which has just arrived from Rhodesia.

WARRANTY
We doubt if we'll ever have to repair this radio but it's warranted for all parts and labor for 120 days. Naturally, you can return it for a full refund if you are not satisfied.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Growing Danger of a Cuba in the Pacific

Huks Step Up Operations in the Philippines

By RICHARD P. BOCKLETT and HENRY P. DURKIN

The new breed of guerrillas that is now at work subverting the Philippines calls itself "Viet Cong." But whatever name they go by, they are still the Huks, short for *Hukbong Mapagpalaya Nag Bayan*, or People's Liberation Army. Though their numbers have been decimated since World War II, the Philippine government still considers the Huks a dangerous force that must be dealt with.

The size of the current Huk forces is estimated by Philippine officials at 500 activists, 1,000 political members and untold numbers of sympathizers among the peasants. Their suzerainty covers large areas of Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan and Bataan Provinces north of Manila, with a population of 2.3 million. They have already achieved almost total political control of Central Luzon.

Alfredo Saulo, the highest ranking Huk defector, described the movement as a conglomeration of idealist land reformers, farmers, criminals, Communists and just plain bandits. The Huk leaders are Pedro Taruc and Faustino del Mundo. The latter operates under the pseudonym of "Sumulong" and says that his objective is not to overthrow the government by armed force, but to "awaken the masses of the people to their own rights. . . . We are here to counteract the abuses of the government, especially of the army. If the government will not protect the downtrodden farmers of Central Luzon, and if we will not protect them, who will protect them?"

In regard to this "protection" by the Huks, Sen. Jose W. Diokno of the Philippines stated, "We are losing the fight there [in Central Luzon] because we can't guarantee the people law and order. When a tenant is threatened by his landlord, instead of going to the police, he now goes to the Huks. And probably gets his problem solved more quickly and efficiently."

Seventeen years ago the Huk hardcore armed forces of more than 14,000 men were supported by an organized mass base of more than 500,000 in Central Luzon. Then Ramon Magsaysay became secretary of defense and within two years the Huk military power was broken.

Why then are they back? Why are they getting stronger? One of the reasons is the government's failure to make good on its promises of reform. Sen. Manuel P. Manahan says "Considering that Operations Central Luzon, now known as the Central Luzon Development Program, was envisioned as an all-out social and economic drive, the accomplishments are so meager that the people understandably call it a failure. After the people's hopes were bouyed up by the ambitious projects promised by the program, nothing now contributes more to popular apathy and indifference towards the government than seeing promises unfulfilled and projects left incomplete or even progressing at a very slow pace."

Sen. Manahan cites an example of an emergency hospital in Arayat in Pampanga Province: "I visited the hospital, a very impressive building . . . and found the place empty—no doctors, no equipment—with only a sign saying that some rural health doctors visit the place three days a week and outside of those days the people should go to the Provincial Hospital for treatment."

Congressional figures charge neglect in the implementation of the Land Reform Program, which the government at one time believed would be a major weapon against the social unrest in Central Luzon. According to Sen. Manahan, the Land Bank which is supposed to have a capital of 400 million Philippine dollars actually has only two million Philippine dollars to work with. "There is no doubt," says Sen. Manahan, "that the Huks are observing the implementation of land reform closely, placing the government on trial in the final outcome of this program."

Back in 1950 the Huk rebellion was in full swing but was eventually crushed by the firm action of the late Ramon Magsaysay. However, the rebels are beginning to surface in force again. Above, Philippine troops seek out Huks in the Luzon highlands.

The apparent peace and quiet which one observes not only in Pampanga but in the known Huk-infested areas of Central Luzon is actually a mere surface dressing for the real situation which prevails in this very critical spot of the Philippines. The all too obvious calm is deceptive. It is a known and admitted fact that in Pampanga, particularly, the Huk movement has grown and is growing and will continue to gain more strength unless the Philippine government acts soon enough to erase the causes which have been responsible for the growth and expansion.

The Huks today have established a very efficient invisible government in Pampanga, in the western sector of Bulacan and in the southern areas of Nueva Ecija and in Tarlac. The Huks exact contributions from the landlords and the tenants alike. This extortion is admitted by the local military, government officials and by the people themselves. The military claims that the people contribute to the Huks out of fear or coercion while civilian authorities say that the contributions are voluntary. In either case the implication is clear: the Communists have succeeded in imposing their own system of taxation on the people.

In addition, the Huks administer their own code of justice. They settle land disputes, arbitrate in crop sharing controversies, try and execute cattle rustlers, robbers and other criminals. And what is most important to the people: they administer the "justice" without delay.

The Huks are also running businesses to finance their expansion. Many enterprises in Angeles City are under their complete control. Philippine military intelligence sources corroborated civilian information to the effect that the Huks collect regular protection money from the businesses they do not own, such as hotels, labor unions, transportation. In addition, the Huks are known to traffic in vice. In Angeles City alone their take is estimated to exceed $250,000 a month.

The Huks also practice the usual killings and atrocities against those whom they consider to be "enemies of the people." Kidnappings and torture make up part of their policy. But unlike the Huk movement of the 1950s, which recklessly plunged into wide-scale rebellion which it could not sustain, the Huk operations today for the most part are more subtle, better planned, more cautious—and also more effective and dangerous.

The Huk liquidation squads consist of well-armed, highly mobile and well-disciplined guerrillas. They have their own coterie of paid informers, not to mention the cooperation and support they are able to extract from hapless peasants whom they terrorize. And in carrying out their various money-making schemes to finance their rapidly growing movement, they are outwitting governmental authorities by posing as patriots.

The Huks fly the national flag of the Philippines, they sing the national anthem. They even profess a willingness to cooperate with the government on the land reform projects. Some of the Huk leaders who are serving in prison will be eligible for parole soon and they speak of joining the Jesuit priesthood, all the while still proclaiming that they are Marxists.

Sen. Manahan analyzes the new Huks as being more dangerous than the old Huk movement. "In their operations today, it can be observed that their timing and strategy and calculations are more intelligently directed. The Huks have evidently learned their lessons, while the government continues to commit the same mistakes."

More liberal government leaders feel that a meaningful land reform in Central Luzon would crush the Huks in the people's eyes. But Begnino Aquino Jr., governor of the guerrilla infested Tarlac Province, admonishes, "Let's not be fooled. Land reform is not going to eliminate the Huk threat. If the land reform question is solved, they'll just find another rallying cry."

A report of the Philippine government's Committee on National Defense and Security concurs with Gov. Aquino's observation: "It was this hunger for land of the peasants which the Communists have exploited to win their faith and confidence."

The report states that the short-range objective of the Communists is to give land to the landless farmers and the poor, illiterate peasants who have joined the Huks don't bother to question the sincerity of the leaders on this score. "Nobody has informed them of the fact that in all Communist countries not a single farmer can boast of a farm under his name and since agricultural land is a means of production no private individual can own it because it belongs to society as a whole and/or the state which acts in the name of society."

In addition to the above mentioned areas of Huk activity, Philippine intelligence sources report that guerrillas are also active in Mindanao, where Indonesian Communists and Chinese Communists, forced out of Indonesia after the coup of 1965, have landed in considerable strength with a large supply of automatic weapons. According to the Philippine Army intelligence the first targets of these rebels were small army and constabulary outposts. From their base province the Communists could then link up with allies in other areas. Philippine Army intelligence reports that the Mindanao group is led by Chinese Communists who entered the Philippines illegally through the areas of unpatrolled coastline, disguised as Indonesians and told the Filipinos on the outlying islands that they only wanted work.

The continued growth and operations of the Huks pose a distinct threat to the security of the United States. If the Philippines become Communist, we will be faced with a Cuba in the Pacific. The dominoes will have tumbled again. In addition to having control of the Asian mainland, the Communists will have the power to control half of the Pacific area and will be that much closer to considering launching an attack on other islands in that area. Ultimately this may involve another attack on the Hawaiian Islands.

Much depends on a Communist defeat in Viet Nam. Once the Viet Cong of that nation have been eliminated, it will be easier to take care of the Viet Cong of the Philippines. Should the Viet Nam war drag on or be settled by a Korea-style stalemate, then the Huks will only be able to claim a victory for their cause. That will be dangerous. An anti-Communist victory in Viet Nam, supplanted by a determination of the Philippine government to do more in the way of land reform and bettering the economic conditions of the people as a whole—these factors will be the two prongs that will spell the end of the Communists. Much also depends on the political leadership of the Philippines—a leadership that, according to local observers, has often tended to look the other way or even offer assistance to the Huks for a variety of reasons. "Unless this coddling of the Huks stops," warns Col. Emilio Zerrudo, deputy commander of the First Constabulary Zone, "it will make it almost impossible to solve the problem."

In short, the danger is very real. The future can bring increased Huk activity, especially since the guerrillas are now receiving some aid from Red China. The fate of the Philippines depends on the fate of Viet Nam. The fate of the United States depends on both.

Mr. Bocklett, a New York free-lance writer, visited the Philippines this summer. Mr. Durkin is publicity director of Arlington House publishers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Chrome-Plated Victory for Reds

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

It isn't often that news dispatches related to U.S. foreign policy emanate from Alloy, W. Va., a tiny industrial community southeast of Charleston. But several of the nation's business pages carried one the other day.

Kenneth Rush, president of Union Carbide Corp., in the course of a visit to a company installation in Alloy, revealed that the nation's major chrome users—principally Union Carbide and Vanadium Chrome—were being forced to turn to the Soviet Union in their search for chrome, which is used to strengthen steel and other metals.

The major chrome producer in the free world happens to be Rhodesia, and both Union Carbide and Vanadium Chrome have sizable investments in that troubled spot in Africa. But the economic sanctions imposed upon Rhodesia by the United States, Great Britain and other U.N. members have forced U.S. chrome users to turn elsewhere. Concurrently, the Russians have announced that their chrome is going up $5 a ton next year.

Mr. Rush also disclosed that the Rhodesians, frantic to sell their chrome in order to survive, have concluded a deal for the sale of 60,000 tons of top-quality chrome ore to Communist China. The Russians not long ago cut off their chrome supply to the Red Chinese.

The net effect of the Rhodesian sanctions, in short, seems to be providing the Russians with customers they might not otherwise have, providing the Communist Chinese with a source of chrome that otherwise would be unavailable, forcing up the price of chrome for U.S. users and contributing to a worsening of the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

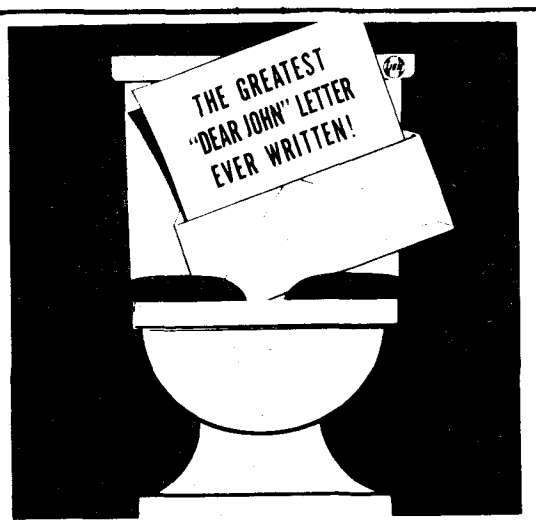
It takes no economic genius to calculate who is the winner and who is the loser.

□ □ □

COPPER STRIKE—Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R.-Utah) has forcefully illustrated one often unmentioned side of labor disputes—the cost to the strikers themselves. Sen. Bennett used as his example the 100-day-old strike of copper workers against the Kennecott Copper Co. facilities in Utah. He pointed out that as of October 22 the strike had cost $37.673 million in lost wages, or an average of $1,968 per striker. To make up for this loss, Sen. Bennett said, the average worker would have to work 19 years based on the initial company offer. "If an additional 10 cents per hour could be negotiated over the initial offer," Sen. Bennett noted, "an employe would still have to work nearly 9.5 years to make up the difference."

□ □ □

A CONSERVATIVE PREDICTION—"We don't know that it's ever been done before: Columnist Henry J. Taylor has extrapolated the probable date when the number of Department of Agriculture employes will equal the number of American farmers. Mr. Taylor sets the year as 1990. However, it should be remembered that Mr. Taylor is a conservative, not given to making wild guesses. Thus we will be able to forgive him if the actual date of parity falls somewhere in, say, 1984."—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*



Dear John:

I've found the "man" in my life. He is the Lien Serviceman. He appears regularly in his bright blue uniform and takes care of my sanitizing needs. Customers no longer leave with contempt. I'm now thoroughly sanitized and safe. My Lien man uses 27 separate cleaning tools to accomplish his job. Lien's germicidal spray provides a residual control factor from service to service.

The affixed Lien seal marks me:

SANITIZED LIEN FIXTURE

Occasional grooming is the order of the day, Mr. Custodian, for the in-between-attention you so willingly provide. Your help and the regular visits from my LIEN serviceman combine to make me Sanitized, Clean and Safe.

"Your sign of good healthkeeping" on the Lien Certificate of Sanitation in my restroom assures all guests of good health standards.

After all, isn't good healthkeeping everyone's business?

Yours truly

A Happy Sanitized Restroom Fixture

P.S. Find out about the many benefits a LIEN serviceman has to offer your organization with his professional Restroom Sanitation Program. It's surprisingly economical. And we're sure you will not lose your custodian's favor because chances are, he really doesn't want to clean your restroom fixtures, anyway.

Lien Restroom Service is available nationally through Lien Franchise dealers. Please send for FREE information on Lien Restroom Service.

LIEN® CHEMICAL COMPANY

KEEP CLEAN—WITH LIEN

Dept. A 9229 West Grand Avenue • Franklin Park, Ill. 60131 • Area Code 312 625-6700

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

SHOP BY MAIL

Four Political Satire Posters: 1. "Fly to Cuba and Get Shot Down" 2. "Make Your Next Trip Abroad Your Last, Visit Siberia" 3. "Attend the Annual Berkeley Fiesta" 4. "Jet to the U.S.S.R." (on the recent Czech spy case). Fun for everyone. Tab is $1.95 each plus tax. Large 23" by 35" sophisticated posters in three and four colors. Send check or money order to Esoteric Poster Co., P.O. Box 1011, Alhambra, Calif.

Paint by Number Christmas Window Kit. Decorate your own windows. Easy, fun, low cost. Details free. Merico, 1618 Fiske Ave., Pasadena, Calif. 91104

Birch Leaf Lapel Pin or Tie Tack, 14k gold, $6.50. John Kerr Jeweler, 215 Chestnut St., Meadville, Pa.

Support Our Boys in Vietnam, This Is Reagan Country, and **R. F. Kennedy in 1984** buttons. 25¢, 5/$1.00. San Jose State YAF, Box 8622, San Jose, Calif. 95125

Reagan for President buttons, bumper stickers. **Reagan '68** bumper stickers. 5/$1.00 (mixing allowed). Bulk rates available. Cal Conservatives, 2521 Durant, Berkeley, Calif. 94704

Reagan Supply Center Many supplies. Price list plus four different bumper stickers $1. P.O. Box 333, Royal Oak, Mich.

PERSONALS

Hey! Mail-order dealers: I'd like to buy some **bumper stickers** saying "Conservative and Proud of It" and "Anti-Communist and Proud of It." How about it? I'll look for your ad. B.K.M.

RECORDS

The Lord's Prayer. Inspirational. Superb Christmas gift. $1 each, 12 for $10 p.p. Stellar Records, Box 36071, Hollywood, Calif.

POSITION WANTED

Conservative seeks reputable **product or service** to sell in Missouri and surrounding area. Edwin Karn, 300 Burnam Rd., Columbia, Mo. 65201

BOOKS

Topical Humor Service and 40 speaker's joke books. Catalog free. Samples $5.00. Orben Publications, Dept. 109 Baldwin, N.Y. 11510

The Soviet Inferno, by Louis Zoul: "Probably the most informative and hard-hitting anti-Communist book yet to appear on the American scene." —William Graff, Editor, **Freedom** magazine. Order from **Public Opinion** $2.00 with order. Box H4044, L. I. City, N.Y. 11104

Creation Or Evolution? Five eminent scientists provide solid, unemotional data supporting Biblical creation. Most effective answer to evolution available. $1.50 with money back privileges. Promise Products, Box 445, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013

CAPITOL TO INVEST

How to Finance Your Own Business. Get $500 to $1,000,000. Free details. Counselor-20, Harlingen, Tex. 78550

TOBACCOS

Pipe Smokers: Three superb blends of the world's finest pipe tobaccos. Three 1½ oz. sample pouches $1.50 plus .50¢ handling charges. Smoke Rise, 13118 Thompson Road, Fairfax, Va. 22030

LIVESTOCK

Bulls for Conservatives! We desire to buy from and sell to other people who also use their profit to support the Conservative cause. **Hereford Bulls** that are performance proven for fast gains and superior carcass quality. Frozen semen also available for progeny tested bulls of all breeds. **Codding Cattle Research,** Box F, Foraker, Okla. 74638. Call 918-722-4277. Write for booklet and price list.

INVESTMENTS

Will Silver Reach $3 per Ounce? Your best buy—beautiful, disappearing U.S. silver dollars. Brand-new specimens minted in 19th Century. $3 ea; 10 to 100 $2.80 ea. Have access to largest supply in West. Welcome large purchase inquiries. Certified check or equivalent. Hallock Coin, 979 Moreno, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303. Calif. res. add 5% tax.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING Order Blank

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

Copy_____

☐ Assign a box number To run_____ times

Human Events • 410 First Street, S. E. • Washington, D. C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

HEW Outrage

By Rep. BILL BROCK (R.-Tenn.)

I would like to mention what may be the most ridiculous scheme ever concocted by a supposedly responsible agency of the federal government. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Bureau of Family Services is conducting a direct mail opinion poll on the aid for dependent children program, one feature of which is a bounty of $2 paid to each welfare mother who completes and returns HEW's questionnaire within a specified time limit.

According to the information that I have, HEW officials feel that—

An AFDC recipient will more readily answer questions sent by mail for a special study when she is furnished a pencil (sent along with the questionnaire), when she is offered a small sum of money which will not affect the amount of her welfare check, and when she is aware that her replies will not be seen by persons involved in her contacts with the local welfare agency.

How nice it would be if such careful attention was paid to the feelings of the ordinary American taxpayer. Can you imagine the IRS sending out pencils and money to encourage full participation on April 15?

How in the world do you justify using tax money to pay an individual for furnishing information to a tax-supported agency from which she receives her livelihood? I have written to the Secretary of health, education and welfare for an explanation. I hope his answer will satisfy the taxpayers of this country who are even now being asked to kick in an extra 10 per cent of their hard-earned dollars to help finance such essential government operations.

No Cause for Shame

By Rep. CHARLOTTE REID (R.-Ill.)

I think no American need suffer a guilt complex over our foreign assistance. By the most modest estimates, we have since World War II contributed some $130 billion overseas; and in the period since 1961 alone the United States has contributed 55 per cent of all aid given by the major world donors. We often hear it argued by proponents that foreign aid represents a fraction of 1 per cent of our total national income, which for 1967 is running at an annual rate of $641 billion; but we must remember that national income is but a statistic. It is not a fund from which foreign aid may be appropriated. Aid can be financed only from tax revenues paid into the Treasury or dollars borrowed by our government and can only be meaningfully compared in the context of federal receipts and deficits and our national debt.

Poverty Standard

By REP. BARBER CONABLE (R.-N.Y.)

Local, state and national governments have been concerned over the root causes of poverty since this country was founded, and large parts of budgets of our governments go for the protection of the weak from the vicissitudes of a free economic system, from their own folly and from those who might deny them or their children the equal opportunity to participate in the life of our country. But three years ago the government started a "War on Poverty," and apparently thereafter one's attitude toward the poor has to be judged entirely by his response to the Office of Economic Opportunty. Question its administration, question its effectiveness, try to amend its basic law or redirect its thrust in any way, and in the quick judgment of its proponents and their admirers you are automatically against the poor. Vote to hold the money authorization to last year's level (when we were not faced with a $30-billion deficit) and you are putting a dollar sign on the dignity of the individual. Yet, when the authorization goes through at that level, it's hailed as a great victory for the Administration. The poor have a right to be confused, and so do the American people. Whatever happened to the good old days when a spade was a spade, and you used it to shovel?

Crime Wave

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

If we do not get busy and pay some attention to it, the national crime wave is going to inundate us all in major difficulties right here at home. The number of crimes in our nation has increased 17 per cent in the last year alone, according to the FBI. In just the last six years, the crimes of violence have increased 62 per cent while lesser crimes like thefts and robberies have increased a frightening 77 per cent. Added to these individual crime figures is the crime of rioting which has hit so many of our American cities this year. It is obvious that our government has for too long been neglecting the crime problem.

House Votes to Cut Back, Restrict Poverty Program

On November 15, the House of Representatives passed by a vote of 283 to 129 an "improved" Economic Opportunity Act, authorizing continuation of the Office of Economic Opportunity headed by poverty czar Sargent Shriver. Although the final bill passed overwhelmingly (see rollcall at right), many restrictive amendments were tacked onto the bill on teller votes, including moves designed to get OEO out of politicking and to exclude known Communists from administrative positions in OEO. But the main LBJ setback came on a 221-to-190 rollcall vote cutting the authorization for OEO from an Administration-requested $2.06 billion to $1.6 billion. The authorization now goes to a House-Senate conference committee. (The money finally authorized will still have to be appropriated in a later measure.) The economy vote is listed below; a "nay" vote (against recommiting with instructions to provide for $1.6 billion) is a vote for the Administration.

DEMOCRATS FOR: 73

Abbitt
Abernethy
Ashmore
Baring
Bennett
Bevill
Blanton
Brinkley
Burleson
Cabell
Casey
Colmer
Davis (Ga.)
Dowdy
Downing
Edwards (La.)
Fisher
Flynt
Fountain
Fuqua
Gathings
Gettys
Giaimo
Hagan
Haley
Hardy
Hebert
Henderson
Hull
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (N. C.)
Kornegay
Landrum
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Mahon
Marsh
Mills
Montgomery
Morris (N.M.)
Natcher
Nichols
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Poage
Pool
Pryor
Purcell
Randall
Rarick
Rivers
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Satterfield
Selden
Sikes
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Taylor
Tuck
Waggonner
Watts
White
Whitener
Whitten

REPUBLICANS FOR: 148

Adair
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews (N.D.)
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Berry
Betts
Biester
Blackburn
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brock
Brotzman
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burke (Fla.)
Burton (Utah)
Bush
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clausen, Don
Cleveland
Collier
Conable
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis (Wis.)
Dellenback
Denney
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Findley
Fino
Ford, Gerald
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Goodell
Goodling
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Hammerschmidt
Hansen (Idaho)
Harrison
Harvey
Hosmer
Hunt
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
King (N.Y.)
Kleppe
Kuykendall
Kyl
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Lukens
McClure
McCulloch
McDonald (Mich.)
McEwen
Mailliard
Mathias (Calif.)
May
Mayne
Michel
Miller (Ohio)
Mize
Morton
Mosher
Myers
Nelsen
O'Konski
Pettis
Poff
Pollock
Price (Tex.)
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel
Reinecke
Robison
Roth
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Sandman
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schwengel
Scott
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N.Y.)
Smith
Snyder
Springer
Stanton
Steiger (Ariz.)
Steiger (Wis.)
Taft
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Whalley
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams (Pa.)
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Zion
Zwach

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 162

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Ashley
Barrett
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Carey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Eilberg
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallifianakis
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kee
Kelly
King (Calif.)
Kluczynski
Kyros
Leggett
Long (Md.)
McCarthy
McFall
Macdonald (Mass.)
Machen
Madden
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller (Calif.)
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Price (Ill.)
Pucinski
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Rooney (N.Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Scheuer
Shipley
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Sullivan
Tenzer
Thompson (N.J.)
Tiernan
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
Walker
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 28

Bell
Brown (Mich.)
Button
Carter
Clancy
Corbett
Cowger
Esch
Fulton (Pa.)
Gude
Halpern
Harsha
Horton
Kupferman
McDade
Mathias (Md.)
Meskill
Minshall
Moore
Morse (Mass.)
Pelly
Pirnie
Reid (N.Y.)
Riegle
Ruppe
Schweiker
Stafford
Whalen

NOT VOTING: 21

Final House Rollcall on Poverty: 283-129

DEMOCRATS FOR: 186

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Ashley
Baring
Barrett
Bingham
Blanton
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cabell
Carey
Casey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Downing
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Edwards (La.)
Eilberg
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Fiedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallifianakis
Gallagher
Garmatz
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Wash.)
Hardy
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kee
Kelly
King (Calif.)
Kluczynski
Kyros
Landrum
Leggett
Long (Md.)
McCarthy
McFall
Macdonald (Mass.)
Machen
Madden
Mahon
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller (Calif.)
Mills
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris (N.M.)
Moss
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara (Il..)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Price (Ill.)
Pryor
Pucinski
Purcell
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Rooney (N.Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Scheuer
Shipley
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Tenzer
Thompson (N.J.)
Tiernan
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
Walker
Watts
White
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS FOR: 97

Adair
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews (N.D.)
Ayres
Bates
Battin
Bell
Biester
Bolton
Bow
Brotzman
Brown (Ohio)
Burton (Utah)
Bush
Button
Cahill
Carter
Clausen, Don
Cleveland
Conable
Corbett
Cowger
Cunningham
Dellenback
Dwyer
Esch
Freljnghuysen
Fulton (Pa.)
Goodling
Grover
Gubser
Gude
Halpern
Hammerschmidt
Harrison
Harvey
Horton
Hosmer
Hunt
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
King (N.Y.)
Kupferman
Kyl
Lloyd
Lukens
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald (Mich.)
McEwen
Mailliard
Mathias (Md.)
May
Meskill
Minshall
Moore
Morse (Mass.)
Morton
Mosher
O'Konski
Pelly
Pettis
Pirnie
Pollock
Railsback
Reid (Ill.)
Reid (N.Y.)
Riegle
Robison
Roth
Rumsfeld
Ruppe
Sandman
Saylor
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (N.Y.)
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Steiger (Wis.)
Taft
Talcott
Vander Jagt
Wampler
Whalen
Whalley
Widnall
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Zwach

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 50

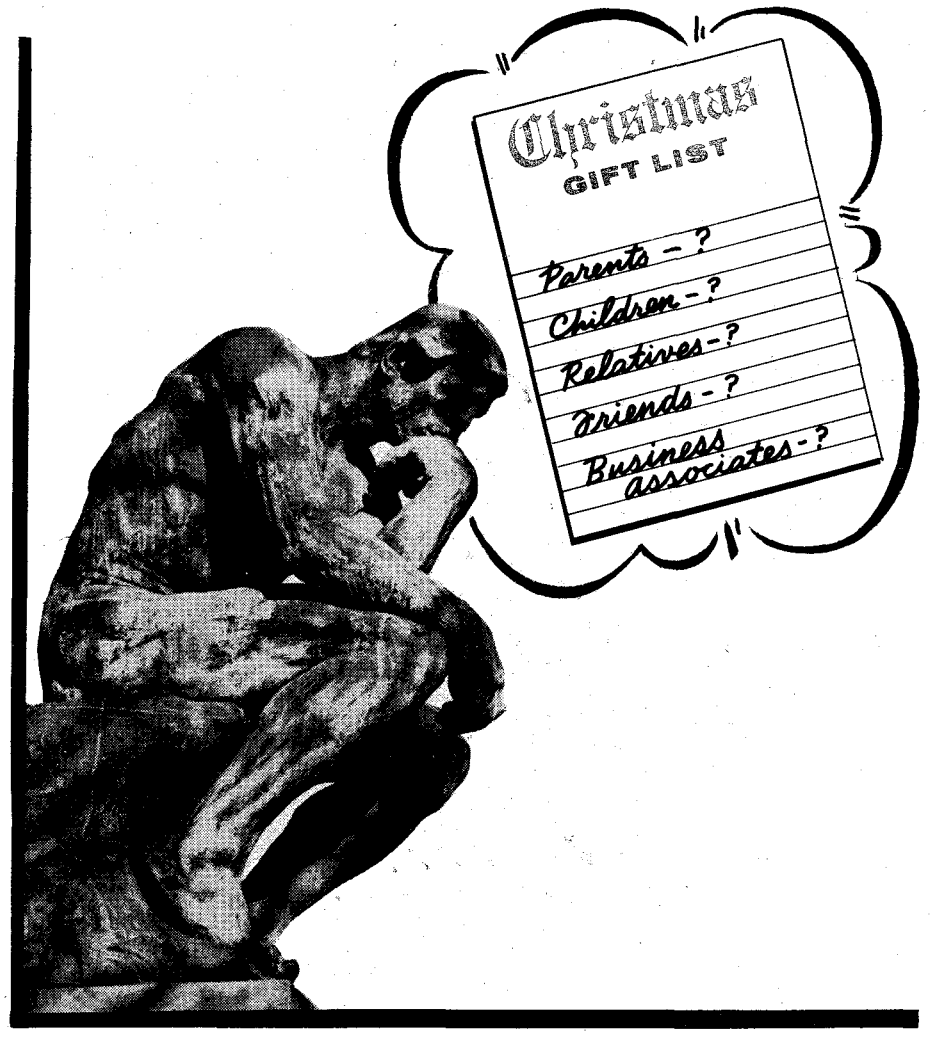
Abbitt
Abernethy
Ashmore
Bennett
Bevill
Brinkley
Burleson
Colmer
Davis (Ga.)
Dowdy
Fisher
Flynt
Fountain
Fuqua
Gathings
Gettys
Hagan
Haley
Hebert
Henderson
Hull
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (N.C.)
Kornegay
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Marsh
Montgomery
Nichols
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Pool
Randall
Rarick
Rivers
Rogers (Fla.)
Satterfield
Selden
Sikes
Stuckey
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Tuck
Waggonner
Whitener
Whitten

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 79

Arends
Ashbrook
Belcher
Berry
Betts
Blackburn
Bray
Brock
Brown (Mich.)
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burke (Fla.)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Collier
Cramer
Curtis
Davis (Wis.)
Denney
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Findley
Fino
Ford, Gerald
Gardner
Goodell
Gross
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha
Hutchinson
Kleppe
Kuykendall
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
McClure
Mathias (Calif.)
Mayne
Michel
Miller (Ohio)
Mize
Myers
Nelsen
Poff
Price (Tex.)
Quie
Quillen
Reifel
Reinecke
Roudebush
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schwengel
Scott
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (Okla.)
Snyder
Steiger (Ariz.)
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Watkins
Watson
Wiggins
Williams (Pa.)
Winn
Zion

NOT VOTING: 20

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(Why ponder about it.)

You can solve your gift problems instantly— by giving *HUMAN EVENTS* for Christmas:

The right gift ✎ For the right people

✎ At the right time

We think you'll agree that HUMAN EVENTS makes an **ideal** Christmas gift for your friends and loved ones. For many reasons:

- ✓ **It's distinctive.** HUMAN EVENTS is a different kind of gift—one your recipients will profit from and remember you for 52 times when they receive it **every** week during the election year ahead.
- ✓ **It's convenient.** You can do all your important Christmas shopping **immediately**—all it takes is just a few minutes to fill out and mail the form below. No crowds to contend with, no gift-wrapping involved and no need to pay now—we'll be glad to bill you later.
- ✓ **It's *meaningful.*** *When you give* HUMAN EVENTS *for Christmas, you're* not only doing yourself and your recipients a service—you also help the conservative cause. Your Christmas gifts will give us the support we need to expand our readership and influence in the campaign months ahead.

Time is getting short. Use the handy order form below **now**—while you're thinking about it. Otherwise, you might just forget. Thank you!

SAVE WITH THESE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS RATES:

$12.50 for the first 1-year subscription

(may be your own renewal or first gift)

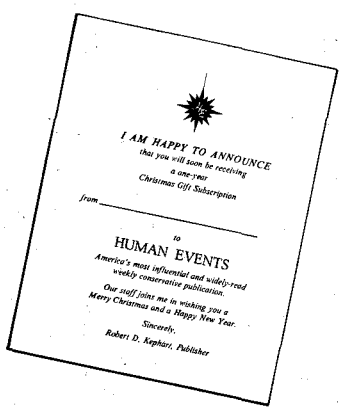
Only $9.95 for each additional 1-year subscription

(a saving of $2.55 off the regular rate)

EXTRA CHRISTMAS BONUSES:

Gift Card Service

Each recipient will be sent this distinctive announcement card, timed to arrive just before Christmas. The card will carry your name or message, personally handwritten, as the donor.



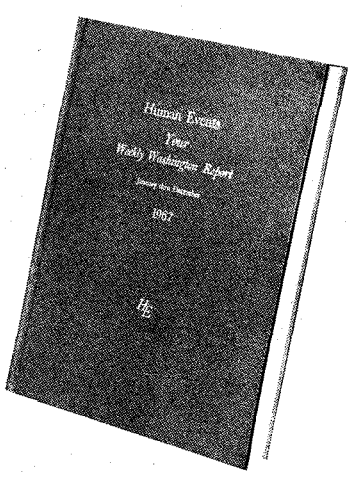
FREE with 6 Subscriptions

A $20 BOUND VOLUME

(1967 Edition)

of HUMAN EVENTS

When your order totals 6 subscriptions (your own renewal may count as one), we will send you, FREE and postpaid, a 1967 Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS, as soon as it becomes available after the first of the year. This handsomely bound volume contains all 52 weekly issues, fully indexed by subject and source. This volume will serve you and your family as a permanent record and an invaluable conservative reference guide. It will be selling for $20 in January—but you can get it FREE **now** as a Special Christmas Bonus with just 6 subscriptions.



FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

HUMAN EVENTS • 422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

CHRISTMAS ORDER FORM

(Please check appropriate boxes)

12/2/67

Gentlemen:

☐ Please RENEW my present subscription for 1 year from its expiration date, at $12.50.

☐ My order totals at least 6 subscriptions. Send me the 1967 Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS **free** and **postpaid** as my Christmas Bonus.

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

MY NAME _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

MY CHRISTMAS GIFT RECIPIENTS:
(Please Print)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Card to read " _____ "

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED